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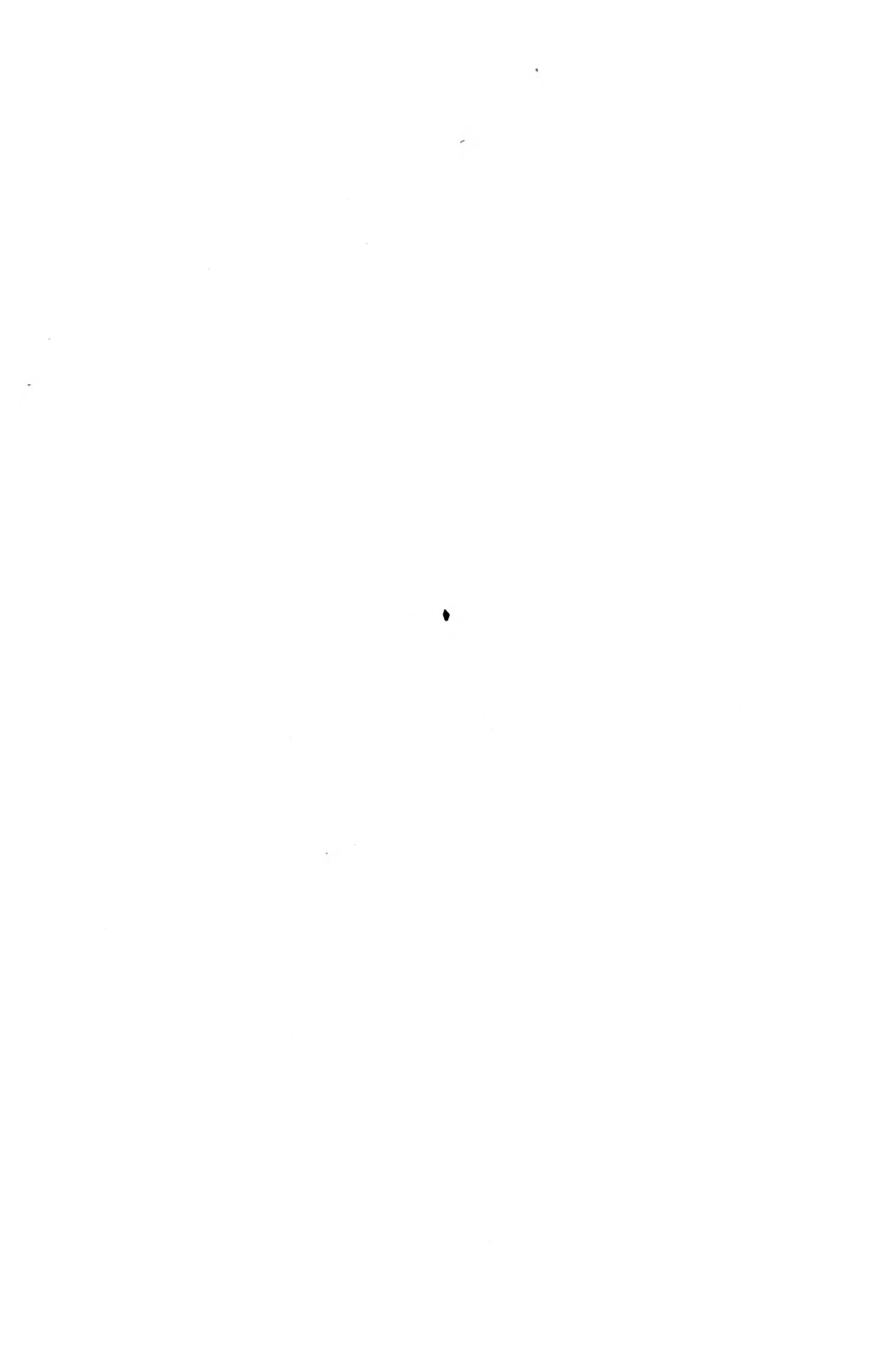


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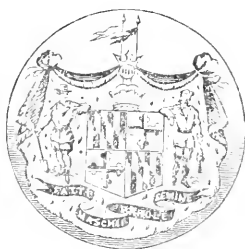
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

BALTIMORE, MD., July 31, 1913.

To His Excellency

PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH,
Governor of Maryland.

SIR: Agreeable to custom and statutes requiring a report of this Bureau of its work and findings, I have the honor to herewith submit the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information for the year of 1912.

Most respectfully,

FRANK A. WHITE,
Chief.



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Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information for the Year ending December 31, 1912

*To the Honorable Phillips Lee Goldsborough,
Governor of Maryland.*

SIR: In presenting to Your Excellency the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, I feel that my first sense of duty is to apologize for the lateness of the same, but as you have kept in touch with the affairs of the Bureau I will dwell but briefly on the causes of delay, the first of which was occasioned by a change of administration and naturally a complete change of system. Although this report is long past its due date, we will treat with transactions up to December 31, 1912, only, except where noted and impracticable.

Immediately on assuming charge of the Bureau it was my pleasure (and the State's good fortune) to appoint Miss Anna Herkner, Assistant Chief. In this first official act I might well refer to the old adage, "Well begun is half done," for it has been most emphatically proven that no mistake was made in this most important appointment, as those who have followed the Bureau's work for the past few months will testify.

The work assigned to this Bureau is both general and specific. The duties, in general terms, are the collecting of industrial statistics and the summing up of the annual reports of State offices and State institutions. The specific duties of the Bureau are the maintenance of a free employment agency, the arbitration of labor disputes and the enforcement of the Factory Inspection and Child Labor Laws. Attention to these two laws alone involves a large amount of both inspection and

office work, and any endeavor to fulfil all their provisions would require utmost efficiency from the Bureau's entire force and all its time.

No special effort, other than that incident to the enforcement of the labor laws, has been made to gather industrial statistics during this year. The Bureau has had no one to assign to the active development of the free employment agency. Applications, both for help and for positions, have been accepted and some few needs were supplied in this way. Labor disputes have received considerable attention. When I came into office I was confronted with one of the largest strikes Baltimore has ever experienced—the stevedores' and longshoremen's strike—which began April 9, 1912, and lasted until late in the summer. This necessitated weeks of personal attention at a sacrifice of other important *constructive* matters, for the workings of this Bureau have been much more than merely mechanical. While the Bureau does mechanically record happenings, yet in addition to this there is a vast amount of constructive work to be done. We can daily see opportunities to build, build, build, if the funds would permit, but working under limited appropriations, we are greatly handicapped along this line.

The Bureau's most active aggressive work has been done in the administration of the Factory Inspection and Child Labor Laws. In this the entire force of workers has been used. This work was interrupted at the end of the first four months by a change in the Bureau's administration. This change, together with the time required by the new administration to outline its program and to develop its method of procedure, has had its effect on the year's work.

While I was commissioned into office on May 6th, it was not until June 10th that our corps of inspectors reported for duty—the delay here being caused by more applicants than positions—eight inspectors to be chosen from nearly seventy applicants. In the meantime, however, the Bureau was put through a course of recon-

struction, and standards, agreeable to our ideas of what should be so far as we had the power to act, were established. The entire method of inspecting was changed and this necessitated the preparing of new forms. In order that the work of inspection might be conducted as accurately and harmoniously as possible, the new inspectors were carefully schooled before being sent into the field, the objective point being uniform reporting. Figures are one thing and statistics another. Figures amount to nothing unless they can be assembled into statistics, and this cannot be done unless the reporting is uniform. In other words, each inspector must see the particular object from the same point of view.

The Factory Inspection Law Act 27, Chapter 265, paragraphs 243-252, Laws of 1884, provides for the annual inspection and licensing of all places where the following garments are made: coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. There was a total of 1,836 inspections made and 1,627 licenses granted under this law, for the enforcement of which only two inspectors are provided. Of the places inspected 1,642 manufactured clothing and 19½ made cigars or cigarettes.

The Factory Inspection Law is scant and extremely inadequate. In substance it does no more than require 400 cubic feet of space for each person engaged in the manufacture of clothing and cigars. It gives no actual power to regulate sanitation, ventilation, or the safety of the worker, either against fire, dangerous machinery or industrial poisons. Even a casual study of the labor legislation of other industrial States shows that Maryland has remained far in the rear on the protection of the health, comfort and even safety of those who make for her industrial wealth and glory. The protection of the very life of the workers is an important phase of conservation.

What is more important than the conservation of our citizens today, and of our children who are to make the citizens of tomorrow? The wheels of industry must grind in order to produce the necessities of life, and in order to get the best results industry—that is the worker, as well as the capital invested—must be protected. This cannot be accomplished in a day, a week, a month, or even a year. The solution to the problem is educational. Safety devices by the thousands are at command and no manufacturer has a valid excuse for not using them. They are placed at his very door and even on the machine itself by energetic salesmen; yet he turns a deaf ear and continues to chop off fingers, hands, arms; and, in fact, to kill outright. The majority of manufacturers imagine that safety devices lower the production and increase the cost and therefore turn against them at the very start. Even the workman, the man exposed to the danger, brushes the “foolish thing” aside, entirely disregarding his wife and children and home, who are liable to be subject to charity as a result of his indifference to his own safety. Let me repeat that the problem is simply educational. Both the employer and the employe must be educated. Nor can this education be left entirely to those who profit from the sale of the safety devices. The principle of compulsion must be applied here as in other public education. Sanitation and the safety of the workers must be assured through adequate legislation.

The most vital subject today in connection with accident is an adequate Employers' Liability and Compensation Act, and we are pleased to note that Your Excellency has realized the importance of this and will use your good offices to bring about the needed legislation. Another much-needed piece of legislation is the compulsory reporting of accidents. Facts and figures which could be produced as the result of the operation of such a law would materially assist in enacting a Liability and Compensation Act.

The enforcement of the Child Labor Law was interrupted not only by a change of administration and policy but also by the fact that a new law was to become effective within the year; on December 1, 1912. Since this would be more restrictive and far-reaching in the protection afforded the child wage-earner, it was deemed wise in preparation for it to enforce the existing law as carefully as possible. To this end, the provision requiring proof of age from all applicants for employment permits was rigidly enforced with the result that of 3,227 permits issued from June 1st to December 1st, 2,543 were granted on positive proof of age.

More complete records for every applicant as to grade completed at school; reason for going to work; occupation or industry entered; and wages promised, were kept. The new law rendered null and void all the permits issued under the old law. It was therefore desirable to keep down the number of these and so letters, having the force of temporary permits, were introduced. These were issued to applicants who because of age or educational qualifications would not be eligible under the new law. Three hundred and eighty-four of these temporary permits were issued between June 1st and December 1st.

The total number of regular permits issued by the Bureau during 1912 was 5,631. Besides these there were 308 duplicate permits, and 470 temporary permits. One thousand and fifteen applicants were refused permits. The total number of applicants for employment permits during the year was 7,428. Preparation for the new law involved the working out of a policy whereby its provisions should be made effective with the least possible confusion in the industries concerned. It will be obvious to the most casual observer that to square each of the 10,000 or more child workers with the new law, either by issuing new certificates or refusing them and returning the children to school, is a task requiring some time.

The 10,000 children immediately concerned could not be handled as carefully as the law required in a week or a month. Since the law could not reach some for perhaps two or three months or even longer, it seemed wise to make some classifications, preferably by age (since that is still the fundamental basis of child labor legislation), whereby the introduction of the new law could be made smoothly but still with little or no sacrifice of its protective provisions. To this end the following policy was adopted. Children already at work with permits issued under the old law were divided into three classes:

1. Children 14 years or over on December 1, 1912.
2. Children 13 years 3 months or younger on December 1, 1912.
3. Children between 13 years 3 months to 14 years on December 1, 1912.

Children in class 1 were required to apply for new employment certificates as soon as the law went into effect and were given until February 15th to secure their new certificates. The permits of children in class 2 were revoked and they were returned to school. The children in class 3 or those approaching 14 years, the minimum age limit under the new law, presented a difficulty. If there had been any way of bringing these to the front together, those, subject to the new compulsory school law for the remainder of the school year, might have been returned to school. But since there was no direct way of reaching these children within a comparatively short space of time, and many of them would not be found until the time that remained before their 14th birthday was too brief for any educational gain by returning them to school, it was decided after many conferences with the school authorities that those children under 14 years of age on December 1, 1912, who were then regularly at work and who would not be subject to the compulsory school law at the beginning of the new school year should have their old

permits extended until the 14th birthday, when a new certificate could be secured under the new law. This compromise, which affected about 1,000 children, was accepted by the Bureau only when it was convinced that any reasonable program for introducing the new law must necessarily result in leaving untouched for some months a considerable number of the children already in industry.

Realizing that the public, or at least that part of it which was vitally concerned, wanted to know the new law, some explanation of its provisions and the method of its administration was made to employers of children, to school officials throughout the State and to parents and others interested or concerned through the labor organizations, ministers, charity organization agents and other social agencies.

A copy of the new law together with some of the forms used in its administration and a classification of the children already in industry with a statement of how each class was to be dealt with were mailed in large numbers to all who might be in any way interested. All this was in the nature of educational propaganda and has not only familiarized a considerable part of the community with this important legislation, but has secured for the Bureau a more intelligent co-operation on all sides.

The law creating the Bureau charges it with collecting various statistics. Some of these can be most accurately secured from applicants for employment certificates and especially so since under the new law a child must return to the Bureau for a new certificate every time he changes his occupation. This information will appear in tables in connection with those giving the figures for the employment certificates issued in December.

CHILD LABOR

The Bureau issues employment permits chiefly to children who are residents of Baltimore City, but it also issues them to the residents of any county if they apply at the office of the Bureau. Quite a number of applications are received from residents of Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties. The following table gives a classified summary of all the applications for employment certificates that were made to the Bureau during the year 1912.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS APPLYING FOR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES TO THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS IN 1912.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Original permits secured by residents of Baltimore City...	247	247	306	450	672	1098	754	350	320	282	124	201	5051
Original permits secured by residents of Baltimore County	28	29	38	53	55	95	85	38	41	31	10	27	530
Original permits secured by residents of Anne Arundel County.....	1	2	3	10	8	7	6	1	5	3	3	1	50
Duplicate permits....	20	27	13	29	27	43	19	33	31	33	31	2	308
Temporary permits.....						2	24	50	59	105	144	86	470
Permits refused to residents of Baltimore City and Baltimore County.....	39	34	46	57	162	227	200	123	52	40	20	15	1015
Total.....	335	339	406	599	924	1472	1088	595	508	494	332	332	7424

The table shows the introduction of the temporary permit in June. Since the old law did not provide specifically for a temporary permit, it may be well to state the conditions under which the temporary permit

was introduced. The new Compulsory School Attendance Law had raised the age for school attendance to 14 years. The old Child Labor Law, which was to be superseded December 1st, still allowed children of 12 years to be employed. To minimize this conflict, the temporary permit was introduced and during the summer vacation this form of permit was issued to children who really qualified for a regular permit under the old law but who intended to work only during school vacation. The date of the re-opening of school was set as the time for the expiration of the permit and the names and addresses of all children holding such permits were sent to the School Attendance Department.

After the opening of school and until December 1st, temporary permits, to expire December 1st, were issued to all applicants under 14 years of age who were qualified for a regular permit under the old law. This was done in order to extend the protection of the new law to as many children as possible. In December the temporary permits were of two kinds. The first class was issued to children whose regular permit was held up until proof of age could be secured or until the child had received necessary medical attention. The second class of temporary permit issued in December were vacation permits, the regular form for which were not ready until January 1st.

It will be noticed in the following table that the number of colored children who secured permits is small both in proportion to the number of white children and to the colored population of the city. This is due to two reasons: (1) Many colored children who work are employed in domestic service and chores for which the law does not require them to have permits; (2) the colored children in industry have never received the special attention that is required, if they are to be protected as the law contemplates. A beginning, however, has been made in this direction both in the issuing of permits and in inspection. The Bureau takes cognizance

of the fact that both the church and public birth records are less complete for the colored than for the white population. In inspection, as much attention is given to colored children found at work as to white children. As a consequence, the number of colored children applying for permits is slowly but gradually increasing and it is hoped that the law will be as much obeyed and as carefully administered for the colored child as for the white.

ORIGINAL EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND SEX.

COLOR AND SEX	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
White—Male,	114	143	160	268	419	715	416	172	132	150	65	137	2891
White—Female,	123	97	131	159	238	362	332	168	144	97	49	88	1988
Colored—Male,	9	7	11	21	15	18	5	6	38	32	9	4	175
Colored—Female,	1	....	4	2	....	3	1	4	6	3	1	....	25
Total,	247	247	306	450	672	1098	754	350	320	282	124	229	5079

An examination of the table that follows shows that under the old law more than 50 per cent. of the children securing permits were less than 14 years of age. With the new law raising the minimum working age to 14 years taking effect in December, the Bureau adopted the policy, on the re-opening of school in September, of issuing as few permits to children under 14 years of age as possible and especially when their educational qualifications were such that they could not later meet the requirements of the new law. If a child was in every other way equal to meet the requirements of the new law, and if he would be 14 years by December 1st, he was given a temporary permit until that date, when he could secure a certificate under the new law. This policy accounts for the small number of permits issued during September, October and November to children under 14 years of age. In December the new law took effect and there were of course no regular permits issued to children under 14 years of age.

About June 10th, a month after the administration of the Bureau had changed, the provision of the old law, requiring proof of age from every applicant for a permit, began to be carefully enforced and for two reasons: (1) Because it alone provided a guarantee that the fun-

ORIGINAL EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY, 1912, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

AGE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Twelve years.....	54	52	57	95	216	346	275	111	35	15	.....	.....	1256
Thirteen years.....	92	77	93	147	234	407	263	112	77	59	16	.....	1577
Fourteen years.....	74	82	108	157	170	272	159	96	142	128	66	144	1598
Fifteen years.....	27	36	48	51	52	73	57	31	66	80	42	85	648
Total.....	247	247	306	450	672	1098	754	350	320	282	124	229	5079

damental basis, a specified age limit, was actually being observed; (2) since this provision was repeated in the new law, its immediate enforcement was a preparation for the enforcement of that law. The comparatively large number of permits still granted in June on an oath of the parent or guardian is due to the fact that the policy of requiring proof of age was not adopted until June 10th. The result is shown in this table.

TABLE SHOWING THE KIND OF PROOF OF AGE PRESENTED BY APPLICANTS WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS JUNE 1 TO DECEMBER-31, 1912.

KIND OF PROOF.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total
Bapt. Certificates.....	546	532	255	207	155	72	171	1938
Family Bible Record....	98	47	23	31	28	17	16	260
Transcript from City Birth Records.....	106	59	28	20	8	9	15	245
Physician or Midwife Certificates.....	29	30	20	6	11	4	11	111
Confirmation Certificate	25	17	3	4	6	.....	4	59
Other Documentary Proof.....	44	55	22	8	12	6	9	156
Oath of Parent or Guardian.....	345	99	38	85	91	26	3	687
Total.....	1193	839	389	361	311	134	229	3456

In order to secure a guide for the inspection work, a record of the industries entered by the children began to be kept and the result is given in the following table.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONS ENTERED BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS
JUNE 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1912.

INDUSTRY ENTERED	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total
Clothing Factory.....	166	167	70	38	24	15	42	522
Department Store.....	148	77	35	47	32	24	43	406
Errand or Messenger...	84	43	27	57	45	.....	12	268
Cotton Mills.....	76	91	10	11	4	.....	.....	192
Candy Factory.....	35	34	24	18	10	4	.....	125
Office Work.....	31	30	17	16	14	.....	.....	108
Wooden Box Factory...	40	27	6	5	2	3	14	97
Cannery.....	14	40	26	8	5	2	.....	95
Printing and Publishing	27	12	3	4	5	3	10	64
Tobacco Factory.....	25	22	8	.....	3	.....	.....	58
Paper Boxes, Bags and Novelties.....	24	14	11	7	.....	.....	.....	56
Furniture and Toys....	16	24	.....	5	.....	.....	10	55
Can Factory.....	14	29	5	3	2	.....	.....	53
Straw Hat Factory.....	.....	.....	16	10	6	3	18	53
Metal Industries.....	10	13	5	.....	.....	2	14	44
Miscellaneous*.....	445	122	76	81	86	56	66	932
Unknown.....	38	94	50	51	73	22	.....	328
Total.....	1193	839	389	361	311	134	229	3456

* Includes Food and Drug preparing, Broom and Brush Manufacturers, Artificial Flowers, Bags, Belting, Buttons, Corks and Seals, Fertilizer, Funeral Goods, Shades, Bed Springs, Upholstery, Moulding and Glass.

Beginning with August, additional information was secured from each applicant under the three headings:

- 1 Grade completed in school.
- 2 Reason for going to work.
- 3 Wages promised.

It will be observed that there were a few children who had not completed even the 3rd grade, but still received permits. There are some children who do not seem able to master the academic work of even the lower primary grades. When they have remained in the first two or three grades until they have reached the working

age their inability to learn in that institution has been quite conclusively demonstrated. However, the Child Labor Law has made no exception in the educational requirements for these. The Bureau therefore accepts and places on files for them in lieu of the educational requirements a statement from the teacher, that the child is mentally unable to advance further in school. The new law requires that the child shall not only be able to read and write simple sentences in English but that he shall have completed five yearly grades at school and have studied fractions and geography. The table shows quite a number of children who secured permits in De-

TABLE SHOWING GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL BY CHILDREN, RESIDENTS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND BALTIMORE COUNTY, WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES.
AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1912.

GRADE	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total
First.....	1	.....	2	1	3	7
Second.....	1	2	8	2	4	17
Third.....	34	28	19	9	4	94
Fourth.....	85	83	55	15	28	266
Fifth.....	82	82	69	30	92	355
Sixth.....	82	67	71	27	55	302
Seventh.....	53	61	61	29	17	221
Eighth.....	44	26	25	16	21	132
Higher than Eighth.....	7	12	1	5	5	30
Total.....	389	361	311	134	229	1424

cember and who had not completed the 5th grade. These were all children who had held permits under the old law and who, because of a provision in the new law, were therefore not held strictly to the general educational requirements.

The reasons for going to work given either by the children themselves or by their parents have been grouped into a comparatively small classification. Under the headings "Wants occupation during vacation and

outside of school hours" have been included such reasons as "To keep him off of the streets," "To keep him out of bad company," "To save him from accidents on the street," "To give him something to pass his time," etc. "Economic" comprises such answers as "We can't live on what my husband makes," "I'm a widow and what can a woman earn?" "He wants to buy his own clothes," "Wants to earn enough to take a business course," "We've sickness in the family," "The children have to work or we couldn't get along," "He wants to buy a bicycle," etc. There probably isn't a great deal of difference between the real reasons back of the answers, "Child wants to work," and "He is tired of school," but these answers are nevertheless given under separate headings.

TABLE SHOWING REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK—REPORTED
BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS.
AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1912.

REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total
Child wants occupation during vacation or outside of school hours.....	70	5	10	6	3	94
Economic.....	177	213	185	63	149	787
Child wants to work.....	80	85	95	58	61	379
Child tired of school or cannot learn.....	61	37	18	5	10	131
Health.....	1	7	2	1	2	13
Desires business training or wants to learn a trade.....		14	1	1	1	17
Not reported.....					3	3
Total.....	389	361	311	134	229	1424

"Ill health at school" due to the nervous condition of the child or the confinement of the school room is given in a few cases as the reason for taking a child out of school and putting him to work. It is interesting to note that only 17 out of a total of 1,421 children who

gave a reason for their going to work were conscious of seeking thereby an industrial training.

Of the 1,424 children who secured employment certificates from August 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913, 787, or more than 50 per cent., gave some economic reason for going to work and yet out of a total of 954 reporting wages promised or bargained for, 726 were going to work for a weekly wage of less than \$4.00. The largest single wage group, 470, represents those who were going to work without having inquired at all about the wage to be received. The second largest wage group, 429, represents a wage from \$3.00 to \$3.99. The third largest wage group, 263, represents a wage from \$2.00 to \$2.99. The following table gives the full wage information obtained.

TABLE SHOWING WAGES PROMISED TO THE CHILDREN
WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS.
AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1912.

WAGES PROMISED	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total
Less than \$2.00 per week....	9	8	8	5	4	34
\$2.00 to \$2.99 per week....	83	84	53	16	27	263
\$3.00 to \$3.99 per week....	104	116	85	36	88	429
\$4.00 to \$4.99 per week....	25	29	26	22	36	138
\$5.00 or over per week....	5	.....	5	7	35	52
Unknown.....	163	124	134	48	39	508
Total.....	389	361	311	134	229	1424

APPLICANTS REFUSED PERMITS.

A total of 1,015 applicants were refused employment certificates during the year of 1912. Of these 953 were residents of Baltimore City and 62 of Baltimore County. Those living in Baltimore City have been classified by age, color and sex and reason for refusal. The tables for these follow:

APPLICANTS REFUSED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN BALTIMORE, 1912—CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND SEX.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
White—Male	13	17	15	30	80	160	120	70	24	8	10		7 554
White—Female	19	15	20	14	67	58	63	43	14	10	2		5 330
Colored—Male	6	...	4	4	7	1	2	9	8	16	3		62
Colored—Female				1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	7
Total	38	32	39	49	154	220	185	123	47	36	17	13	953

APPLICANTS REFUSED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY, 1912—CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

AGE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Under twelve	3	5	7	6	36	111	80	53	6	4	2	...	313
Twelve	10	5	7	10	49	62	47	30	14	3	1	...	238
Thirteen	11	10	11	12	43	24	40	24	13	10	3		6 207
Fourteen	10	7	9	12	19	8	13	12	12	8	6		4 120
Fifteen	4	5	5	9	7	3	3	4	2	11	5	3	61
No age given						12	2	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	38	32	39	49	154	220	185	123	47	36	17	13	953

APPLICANTS REFUSED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY—CLASSIFIED BY REASON FOR REFUSAL.

REASON FOR REFUSAL	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Under age	3	5	7	6	36	115	79	53	6	4	2		6 321
Under developed	7	4	5	5	23	50	25	3	19	10	3	...	154
Failed in educational test	28	23	27	38	96	55	81	67	22	22	12		7 478
Total	38	32	39	49	154	220	185	123	47	36	17	13	953

The co-operation with the School Attendance Department is most clearly seen in the disposal of those applicants who have been refused permits. The names and addresses of these are sent every few days to the School Attendance Department. These are then followed up by the truant officers and the findings are reported back to the Bureau.

The following is a statement of the disposition of the children refused permits, which were reported to the Attendance Department during the year of 1912:

Number of children returned to school.....	748
“ “ “ at work with permit.....	36
“ “ “ in domestic service.....	10
“ “ “ not located	35
“ “ “ excluded from school by doctor's certificate	3
“ “ “ committed to institutions.....	6
“ “ “ over 16 years of age and therefore dropped by Attendance Department	20
“ “ “ moved out of city.....	39
“ “ “ over 14 years, at home to help..	32
“ “ “ reported, but living in county..	5
“ “ “ at work with permission of Attendance Department ..	8
<hr/>	
Total number of cases reported.....	942

The Attendance Department in turn makes inquiry of the Bureau every few days to learn if children who have left school and are reported at work have secured employment certificates. By this system of double reporting a child who is known to either the Bureau or the School Attendance Department cannot very easily violate either the Child Labor or the Compulsory School Laws, if he attempts to violate at all.

PERMITS ISSUED IN THE COUNTIES

The employment permits in the counties under the old Child Labor Law were issued by the County Health Officers, but since the law provided no remuneration for this work, its administration depended entirely upon the interest and good will of the individual officer. The permits issued to residents of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties were all issued by the Bureau in Baltimore City. The largest number of permits (224) issued by the health officers of a county were issued in Allegany County. The next highest number was 86, in Caroline County. In ten counties there were no employment permits whatever issued.

EMPLOYMENT PERMITS ISSUED IN THE COUNTIES IN 1912.

COUNTY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Allegany.....	17	17	33	20	14	33	8	7	11	22	41	1	224
Anne Arundel.....	1	2	3	10	8	7	6	1	5	3	3	1	50
Baltimore.....	28	29	38	53	55	95	85	38	41	31	10	27	530
Clavert.....													
Caroline.....			1		85								86
Carroll.....		3			1	2			1	1		1	9
Cecil.....													
Charles.....													
Dorchester.....	2		1	2	4	4	2	3	3	5	3		29
Frederick.....													
Garrett.....													
Harford.....	2	2	2	1		14	10	5	1	2			39
Howard.....													
Kent.....									1		1		2
Montgomery.....													
Prince George's.....													
Queen Anne's.....													
Somerset.....	1		6	1	3	17				1			29
St. Mary's.....													
Talbot.....	1			1	2			1		1			6
Washington.....										18	11		29
Wicomico.....					1	2	4	2	1	1	1		12
Worcester.....		1	2		1		2	1					7
Total.....	52	54	86	88	174	174	117	58	64	85	69	30	1052

APPLICANTS WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN THE
COUNTIES IN 1912—CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

1912 COUNTIES	UNDER 12 YEARS	12 YEARS	13 YEARS	14 YEARS	15 YEARS	TOTAL
Allegany.....	1	34	60	84	45	224
Anne Arundel.....						
Baltimore.....						
Calvert.....						
Caroline.....		55	14	15	2	86
Carroll.....			1	3	5	9
Cecil.....						
Charles.....						
Dorchester.....		7	12	6	4	29
Frederick.....						
Garrett.....						
Harford.....		4	10	15	10	39
Howard.....						
Kent.....		1		1		2
Montgomery.....						
Prince George's.....						
Queen Anne's.....						
Somerset.....	5	6	8	7	3	29
St. Mary's.....						
Talbot.....		1	1	4		6
Washington.....		6	5	10	8	29
Wicomico.....		2	1	6	3	12
Worcester.....		3	2	2		7
Total.....	6	119	114	153	80	472

APPLICANTS WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN THE
COUNTIES IN 1912—CLASSIFIED BY SEX.

1912 COUNTIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Allegany.....	166	58	224
Anne Arundel.....			
Baltimore.....			
Calvert.....			
Caroline.....	47	39	86
Carroll.....	1	8	9
Cecil.....			
Charles.....			
Dorchester.....	12	17	29
Frederick.....			
Garrett.....			
Harford.....	20	19	39
Howard.....			
Kent.....	1	1	2
Montgomery.....			
Prince George's.....			
Queen Anne's.....			
Somerset.....	27	2	29
St. Mary's.....			
Talbot.....	5	1	6
Washington.....	16	13	29
Wicomico.....	8	4	12
Worcester.....	7		7
Total.....	310	162	472

APPLICANTS WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN THE
COUNTIES IN 1912—CLASSIFIED BY COLOR.

1912 COUNTIES	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
Allegany.....	221	3	224
Anne Arundel.....			
Baltimore.....			
Calvert.....			
Caroline.....	86		86
Carroll.....	9		9
Cecil.....			
Charles.....			
Dorchester.....	29		29
Frederick.....			
Garrett.....			
Harford.....	39		39
Howard.....			
Kent.....	2		2
Montgomery.....			
Prince George's.....			
Queen Anne's.....			
Somerset.....	29		29
St. Mary's.....			
Talbot.....	6		6
Washington.....	29		29
Wicomico.....	11	1	12
Worcester.....	5	2	7
Total.....	466	6	472

APPLICANTS REFUSED PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES

The residents of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties who were refused employment permits, 62 in all, were included in the general summary of the Bureau's work for the year. No separate classification of these by age, color and sex, and reason for refusal, has been made. The applicants refused employment certificates in the other counties are given below.

APPLICANTS REFUSED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES IN 1912—CLASSIFIED BY REASON FOR REFUSAL.

COUNTY	REASON FOR REFUSAL	No.
Allegany.....	Failure to pass educational test.	5
Caroline.....	Too young	1
Dorchester.....	Too young	1
Total.....		7

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW

The new Child Labor Law, which became effective December 1, 1912, made null and void all the employment permits that had been issued under authority of the old law, which it repealed. The children at work on old permits numbered several thousands. Obviously all could not be waited upon at once, moreover, the work of issuing employment certificates under the new law requires more time and discrimination and involves more complex files than similar work under the old law required. A *laissez-faire* policy might have been adopted; that is: let those apply for new certificates who will and the Bureau will handle every day as many as its facilities allow. This would have been as easy for the Bureau as any carefully worked out plan. All the children who came under the law must be handled and only a limited number could be waited upon each day. Whatever way it was done, all the children must eventually be waited upon.

The Bureau, however, felt that its duty was not merely to administer the law mechanically but to administer it in such a manner not to antagonize unnecessarily either the industries or the parents that would be affected by its more restrictive provisions.

On the basis of age, the children already at work naturally divided themselves into these three classes:

1. Children 14 years or over and therefore qualified by age, at least, for an employment certificate under the new law.

2. Children 12 years or over but still considerably below 14 years. There could be no question in anyone's mind about the necessity of returning these to school.

3. Children approaching 14 years of age. Many of these could be forced back to school only for a time so

short that their education could not possibly be affected, and against their withdrawal from industry and return to school, parents, employers and school authorities could and did present most plausible arguments.

From the Bureau's records was secured a fairly complete list of children in class 1, those who must return to school immediately, and this was sent to the School Attendance Department in order that active steps be taken to get these children back into school at once. Duplicate lists giving name and age of all children under 16 years employed were requested of all employers. These were checked to indicate into which of the three classes each child belonged. A checked list and complete instructions as to what the law required of each class of children was mailed back to each employer with the request that each child be told what he must do to square himself with the law.

Printed instructions as to who can get an employment certificate and how to get it were generously distributed through employers, school and various social agencies.

Children in class 1, those 14 years and over, who held old permits were required to secure new employment certificates by February 15, 1913. Employers were requested to dismiss all children in class 2, to urge them to return to school and to send their old permits to the Bureau. The children in class 3 presented a difficulty. After much careful consideration and several conferences, the Bureau, still with hesitation and misgivings, finally decided to make some concession in the case of this class. On the basis of the compelling argument that whatever method was pursued many of these children would not come to the Bureau's notice through inspection for some time, during which period some of them would have reached their 14th birthday and many others have so nearly reached it that it would be absurd to force them back to school for the remaining very brief time, the compromise was made. The dividing line between

classes 2 and 3 was drawn so as to return to school all children who were and would still be subject to the new compulsory school until September 15, 1913. In other words, all children who were subject to at least one semester's schooling were returned to school. The permits of the others were each extended until the holder's 14th birthday, when application could be made for a new employment certificate. Over 600 such extensions were granted during December. In each case the child brought his permit to the Bureau in person. If the child had not reached the 5th grade and a night school was accessible, he was given an entrance blank to such night school. A part of the blank was filled out by the teacher and returned to the Bureau as soon as the child registered and the remainder at the close of the night school. This attendance at night school helped many children in this class to meet educational requirement as they have come up for their new certificates.

Besides these 600 children there were 229 children who received regular employment certificates under the new law during December.

RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN DECEMBER, 1912.

Baltimore City.....	200
Baltimore County.....	28
Anne Arundel County.....	1
Total.....	229

COLOR AND SEX OF CHILDREN WHO SECURED REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN DECEMBER, 1912.

COLOR AND SEX	NUMBER
White—Male.....	137
White—Female.....	88
Colored—Male.....	4
Colored—Female.....	...
Total.....	229

It will be seen in the following table that some permits were issued to children who had not finished the 5th grade. These were all children who had held old permits and who, therefore, were dealt with more leniently on the educational test.

GRADE WHICH CHILDREN GRANTED PERMITS IN DECEMBER,
1912, HAVE ATTAINED IN SCHOOL, AND AGE OF SAID
CHILDREN.

GRADE	CHILDREN 14 YEARS OLD		CHILDREN 15 YEARS OLD		TOTAL	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
First.....	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	1.3
Second.....	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	1.8
Third.....	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	1.8
Fourth.....	18	64.3	10	35.7	28	12.3
Fifth.....	58	63.7	33	36.3	91	39.9
Sixth.....	32	58.2	23	41.8	55	24.1
Seventh.....	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	7.5
Eighth.....	14	66.7	7	33.3	21	9.3
Ninth.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	1	.4
Tenth.....	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.8
High school.	2	100.0	.....	.....	2	.8
Grade unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	144	62.7	85	37.3	229	100.0

The law, Act 100, Chapter 731, Section 1, paragraph 13, Laws of 1912, enumerates what shall be acceptable proof of age, giving preference to transcripts from the city birth records. The following table, however, shows that more baptismal than birth records were accepted. There was a charge of 50 cents for the birth records and the Bureau therefore accepted other reliable proof as readily as the municipal birth records.

PROOF OF AGE ACCEPTED FROM APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

PROOF OF AGE	CHILDREN HAVING SPECIFIED AGE PROOFS	
	Number	Per Cent.
Baptismal Certificate.....	171	74.7
Family Bible Record.....	16	6.9
Transcript from City Birth Records.....	15	6.6
Physician or Midwife Certificate.....	11	4.8
Confirmation Certificate.....	4	1.7
Oath of Parent or Guardian.....	3	1.3
Other Documentary Proof.....	9	4.0
Total.....	229	100.0

The basis used by this Bureau for determining the nationality of a child is the same as that used by Federal Departments, namely, the nationality of the father. If the father is born in the United States the child is classed as American, and if the father was born in Germany the child, even though born in this country, is classed as German. Some of the children who are classed in the following table as of a foreign nationality may therefore be American born.

NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN GRANTED WORK PERMITS
DURING DECEMBER, 1912.

NATIONALITY	CHILDREN OF SPECIFIED NATIONALITY	
	Number	Per Cent.
American—White.....	143	62.5
American—Black.....	4	1.7
English.....	2	.9
Irish.....	6	2.6
Scotch.....	2	.9
Russian.....	17	7.4
Polish.....	6	2.6
Bohemian.....	7	3.1
Austrian.....	6	2.6
Hungarian.....	5	2.2
German.....	25	10.9
Italian.....	3	1.3
*Other.....	3	1.3
Total.....	229	100.0

* Includes a Moravian and two Bavarians.

NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES GRANTED PERMITS
DURING DECEMBER, 1912, TO WORK IN SPECIFIED
ESTABLISHMENTS.

KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT	NO. OF MALES	NO. OF FEMALES	TOTAL NUMBER
Department and other Retail Stores.....	20	23	43
Offices or Transportation Co.....	10	.....	10
Men's Clothing Mfg.....	11	20	31
Women's and Children's Clothing Mfg.....	.....	11	11
Straw Hat Mfg.....	2	16	18
Food and Drug Preparing.....	9	8	17
Wooden Box Mfg.....	14	.....	14
Metal Industries.....	14	.....	14
Printing.....	10	.....	10
Broom and Brush Mfg.....	9	1	10
Piano Mfg.....	10	.....	10
*Miscellaneous Industries.....	32	9	41
Total.....	134	85	229

* Included artificial flowers, bags, belting, buttons, carriages and toys, cabinets, cotton goods, corks and seals, fertilizer, funeral goods, glass, lumber, moulding, net and twine, shades, bed springs, tobacco, upholstery, wood furnishings and electro machines.

Three children were granted a second permit in December, making a total of 232 permits issued.

The law creating the Bureau imposes upon it the collecting of statistics as to wages. On this authority the applicants for employment certificates are asked what wages they have agreed to accept. The figures thus gathered are given in the table that follows.

INITIAL WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES RECEIVED BY CHILDREN GRANTED PERMITS
DURING DECEMBER, 1912.

Kind of Establishment	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEGINNING WORK AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY WAGES										Total Number Reporting Wages	Average Wage	Number not knowing Wages to be Received			
	Under \$1.00		\$1.00 to \$1.99		\$2.00 to \$2.99		\$3.00 to \$3.99		\$4.00 to \$4.99					\$5.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$6.99	\$7.00 and over
	\$1.00 to \$1.99	\$2.00 to \$2.99	\$1.00 to \$1.99	\$2.00 to \$2.99	\$3.00 to \$3.99	\$4.00 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$6.99	\$7.00 and over							
Department and other Retail Stores, Offices and Transportation Co., Men's and Children's Clothing Mfg. Women's and Children's Clothing Mfg.....	33	9	20	2	3	3	1	1	35	2.91	8					
Straw Hat Mfg.....		1	4	1	3	1	2	2	11	4.23	1					
Food or Drug Preparing.....		1	5	8	4	1	3	3	22	3.46	9					
Wooden Box Mfg.....																
Metal Industries.....									8	4.28	3					
Printing.....									16	3.33	2					
Broom or Brush Mfg.....									17	3.72						
Piano Mfg.....									13	4.84						
Miscellaneous Industries.....									10	5.03						
									9	3.86						
									9	3.51						
									10	3.15						
									30	4.03						
Total.....	3	1	27	88	36	19	13	3	190	3.79	39					

* Work Saturdays only.

It is quite generally agreed by students of the problem that the chief cause of child labor is an economic one. This Bureau desires to shed more light on this plain statement by gathering information along several lines about the economic status of the families from which the child wage-earners come. The information secured concerning the families whose members secured employment certificates in December is given in the following tables.

REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK GIVEN BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

REASON FOR GOING TO WORK	CHILDREN GIVING SPECIFIED REASONS	
	Number	Per Cent.
Economic.....	149*	65.1
Child wants to work.....	61	26.6
Tired of school.....	8	3.5
Cannot learn.....	2	.9
Ill health.....	2	.9
Parent or guardian believes child should work.....	3	1.3
Desired business training.....	1	.4
Desired work for Christmas vacation only.....	3	1.3
Total.....	229	100.0

*Three children work on Saturdays only, and one child intends going to night school.

CHILDREN WHO SECURED ORIGINAL PERMITS HAD PARENTS AS FOLLOWS:

NUMBER OF PARENTS LIVING	Number of Children with Specified Parents.
Both parents living.....	187
One parent living.....	38
Not reported.....	4
Total.....	229

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES OF FAMILIES FROM WHICH CHILDREN
SECURED ORIGINAL PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

OWNERSHIP OF HOME	Number Owning Homes
Entire ownership.....	64
Partial ownership.....	20
Ownership not reported.....	2
None.....	143
Total.....	229

SIZE OF FAMILIES FROM WHICH CHILDREN SECURED
ORIGINAL PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

NUMBER IN FAMILY	Number of Families with Specified Numbers
Two persons in family.....	4
Three persons in family.....	11
Four persons in family.....	32
Five persons in family.....	43
Six persons in family.....	40
Seven persons in family.....	32
Eight persons in family.....	30
Nine persons in family.....	14
Ten persons in family.....	10
Eleven persons in family.....	9
Twelve persons in family.....	2
Thirteen persons in family.....	1
Number not reported.....	1
Total.....	229
Average number of persons in each family that reported.....	6.3

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS BESIDES THE APPLICANT IN
THE FAMILIES FROM WHICH CHILDREN SECURED
ORIGINAL PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN FAMILY	Number of Families with Specified Number of Wage-Earners
One wage-earner.....	90
Two wage-earners.....	80
Three wage-earners.....	37
Four wage-earners.....	13
Five wage-earners.....	4
Six wage-earners.....	1
Not reported.....	4
Total.....	229
Average number of wage-earners in each family that reported.....	1.9

In many families the entire earning of each member of the family do not enter the household fund. Either the head or some other member of the family frequently retains some part of his earnings for his own personal use. Since it is the amount on which the family must live that determines whether or not the earnings of another worker are essential, the actual household budget has been obtained in each case. On examination it will be seen that the families that consisted of five members or less had a weekly income per person of about \$3.00. As the number of persons in the family increased the income decreased to about \$2.00 per member and even less in the families of 12 and 13 members.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOUSEHOLD BUDGET OF FAMILIES FROM
WHICH CHILDREN SECURED PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

SIZE OF FAMILY	Average Weekly Wage of Head of Family	Average Weekly Wage of Entire Family	Average Weekly Household Budget	Number of Families Reporting	Number of Families Not Reporting	Total Number of Families of Specified Size
Three members..	\$ 8.50	\$11.25	\$10.62	9	2	11
Four members...	11.29	13.02	12.94	28	4	32
Five members....	11.96	14.94	14.18	33	10	43
Six members.....	11.59	14.78	13.85	34	6	40
Seven members..	11.23	16.25	15.41	30	2	32
Eight members..	10.79	16.56	16.50	26	4	30
Nine members...	16.73	20.57	19.25	13	1	14
Ten members....	12.77	20.34	20.34	10	.....	10
Eleven members..	14.88	24.33	24.33	9	.....	9
Twelve members..	4.75	19.75	19.75	2	.....	2
Thirteen members	8.00	21.00	13.13	1	.....	1
Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total.....	\$11.11	\$16.39	\$16.36	195	29	229

OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME OF FAMILIES FROM WHICH
CHILDREN SECURED PERMITS IN DECEMBER, 1912.

SOURCES OF INCOME	Number of Families Receiving Income from Specified Source
None.....	203
Boarders.....	6
In business.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	18
Total.....	229

VIOLATIONS

Under normal conditions with adequate inspection the number of violations found should be a fairly accurate measure of compliance with the law, and the number of convictions would show how carefully evidence is gathered and presented to the court as well the court's attitude toward the enforcement of the Child Labor Law. But the year 1912 can hardly be considered normal in the enforcement of this law. Besides a change in the Bureau's administrative force and policy there was also a complete change in the law itself. Under the new administration, inspection soon showed that only a very few

TABLE SHOWING VIOLATIONS OF CHILD LABOR LAW DISCOVERED THROUGH INSPECTION.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED.			CHILDREN AT WORK WITHOUT PERMITS.	
		12-14	14-16	Total.	Number of Children.	Number of Establishments Employing Same.
Canning.....	29	115	281	396	46	14
Wooden Box.....	8	91	99	190	5	2
Paper Box.....	6	30	86	116	4	3
Confectionery.....	6	48	145	193	12	5
Metal.....	6	5	51	56	5	2
Bottle Caps.....	2	10	277	287	6	2
Brush.....	2	1	17	18	1	1
Button and Buckles....	1	45	58	103	3	1
Baking Powder.....	1	16	10	26	1	1
Tobacco.....	1	1	7	8	4	1
Total.....	62	362	1,031	1,393	87	32

establishments employing a large number of children had any method whatever of complying systematically with the law. Constructive work, suggestions as to specific methods for meeting the requirements of the law, or in other words, education was the thing needed first. It was soon evident that when it was understood that the law was to be strictly enforced and that constructive suggestions, which left little excuse for non-compliance, were forthcoming from the Bureau itself, the number of

violations would be decidedly less. Violations were recorded and filed for future reference, but the policy was adopted of prosecuting only such violations as were found after instructions and warning had been given.

PROSECUTIONS

Although the Bureau has recorded 87 violations during the year it has prosecuted but 5 of them. Most of these violations were of a technical nature and it was difficult to assemble sufficient evidence to secure conviction.

THE REPORT ON INSPECTIONS IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW WERE FOUND ARE GIVEN IN THE TABLE THAT FOLLOWS:

INDUSTRY	No. Inspected	No. Males	No. Females	Total No. Adults	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED			CHILDREN AT WORK WITHOUT PERMITS	
					12-14 Years	14-16 Years	Total	Number of Children	Number of Establishments Employing Same
Canning.....	29	3,091	4,533	7,624	115	281	396	46	14
Wooden Box....	8	806	24	830	91	99	190	5	2
Paper Box.....	6	113	205	318	30	86	116	4	3
Confectionery..	6	692	1,089	1,781	48	145	193	12	5
Metal.....	6	331	85	416	5	51	56	5	2
Printing.....	5	134	22	156		4	4		
Bottle Caps....	2	993	497	1,490	10	277	287	6	2
Beer Bottling..	1	17		17					
Brush Making..	2	103	20	123	1	17	18	1	1
Button and Buckles.....	1	144	97	241	45	58	103	3	1
Belting.....	1	17	55	72	4	5	9		
Burlap Bags....	1	18	53	71	1	10	11		
Tents and Flags	1	2	2	4					
Flowers and Feathers...	1	4	23	27	9	18	27		
Lumber.....	1	23		23					
Baking Powder..	1	29	60	89	16	10	26	1	1
Power Laundry..	1	25	105	130		3	3		
Pads and Shirts.	2	81	896	977	40	78	118		1
Tobacco.....	1	2	58	60	1	7	8	4	1
Total.....	76	6,625	7,824	14,449	416	1,149	1,565	87	32

The Bureau deemed it wise to make such violations as it found, a means of educating the offenders, in the provisions of the law by requiring that the condition which constituted the violation be immediately remedied.

This educational process has had its value in emphasizing the importance of observing the law and has to some extent prepared the way for the more extensive new law.

Three convictions were secured in the five cases prosecuted. One case was dismissed by the Grand Jury, probably because the defense was also admitted, and the other failed to go before the Grand Jury because the summons to the State's chief witness was not served. In this last case the child had not only been employed in violation of the law, but had met death while so employed.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

The new Child Labor Law provides for the physical examination of all applicants for employment certificates. Two physicians, a man and a woman, have been appointed to the Bureau's staff to make these examinations.

When a physical defect is found in a child, the parent is advised of it and told to have it remedied either by the family physician or at a hospital or dispensary. If the defect is of such a nature that the child may work temporarily while receiving treatment without injury, a temporary permit is granted for the time needed to receive the necessary medical attention.

The following is a report on the examination of the girl applicants by the physician:

One hundred and forty-six girls were examined and the employment certificates of sixteen of these were withheld because of the defects listed in the following table:

Myopia (nearsight)	7
Amblyopia (poor vision) (none in one eye)	1
Astigmatism	3
Nystagmus (movement of eyeball) (up and down)	1
Bad tonsils and adenoids.....	4
Total	<hr/> 16

Out of the number examined, two passed a perfect physical examination. The girls were as a rule better nourished and in better condition than the boys. The girls recommended to have conditions corrected returned promptly with the necessary corrections. In every case the mothers were grateful for the thorough examinations given, taking advice kindly, and as the results have shown, acted promptly upon it.

(Signed) ANNA S. ABERCROMBIE,

Ex. Physician.

The most significant and surprising result of the examination of the boys who were examined during the month of December, 1912, is the remarkable number of eye defects found. Most of these defects are errors of refraction, including astigmatism, myopia, hyperopia, all resulting either from eye strain or congenital defects. These totaled up to about 20 per cent. of all the children examined. Nearly all of these children after being sent for treatment and correction came back with glasses properly correcting their errors or with their diseases cured. Many expressed themselves as having procured the greatest relief. Most of the children who came up for medical survey during the month of December had been employed for a year or more. It would therefore seem that many of these eye defects can be attributed to the character of the employment. Many of these children had worked either under bright electric lights or in improperly lighted rooms.

The next in importance to the eye defect is the presence of adenoids and enlarged and diseased tonsils. During December there were 24 of these cases, all of them were required to have this condition remedied and the result in the physical improvement in the children was remarkable. There is nothing quite so detrimental to the physical welfare and the mental development of children as the adenoids. A child obliged to labor day after day without play and proper out-door air in ad-

dition to being burdened with adenoids will either likely give in to the ravages of disease during early manhood or else become stunted both physically and mentally if not morally.

Many of the conditions found in children and listed below were associated, a child having adenoids and anemia or bronchitis at the same time. The following list of disabilities shows the wide range of diseases of which the working child may be a victim. Our subsequent work during the months following December up to August, 1913, has shown us a list of physical defects in the children, comprising almost the entire range of the chronic diseases affecting humans. December, 1912, being the first month of our medical survey, we were not prepared or in a position to elicit or isolate a great many defects of conditions which followed later. These include many industrial defects or diseases depending upon the character of the child's work. In the next annual report we will be in a position to furnish some very important data concerning the occupational diseases and general diseases to be found among the working children of the State.

Defects of vision and diseases of eyes.....	39
Diseased tonsils and adenoids.....	24
Nasal obstructions and catarrh.....	4
Anemia	2
Anemia, chronic laryngitis, tonsils, bad vision	1
Bronchitis (suspected tuberculosis).....	1
Subacute bronchitis	1
Acute laryngitis	1
Injury to eye.....	1
Impaired mentality	1
Otitis (external of ear).....	1
Depression of skull (impaired mentality) ..	1
<hr/>	
Total	77

Case of occupational myopia was due to working in bright electric light.

Two boys were given definite light employment on account of mental defects.

The occupation of three boys suffering with bronchitis and progressive myopia was changed.

J. C. TRAVERS, M. D.

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE

As far back as 1904 a State law was enacted prohibiting children from appearing on the stage in certain acts and performances, which we find in Section 423, Article 27, Code of Public General Laws of 1904: "Certain Employments of Children Forbidden."

The new Child Labor Law which went into effect December 1, 1912, also treats with this subject and we quote that portion of Section 8, Chapter 731, Acts of 1912, pertaining to children on exhibition.

* * * Nor shall any child under the age of sixteen years be employed upon the stage of any theatre or concert hall, or in connection with any theatrical performance or other exhibition or show; provided, that the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information may issue a permit allowing a child under such age to appear in connection with theatrical performances or other exhibition or show, for a period not exceeding two weeks, when, in his opinion, such permit is justified by the evidence presented to him.

This gives the Bureau broad and discretionary powers, in fact, too much so; as it would be far better to absolutely prohibit than to regulate. The Bureau considered but five applications during the month of December, 1912, all of which were granted. Permit No. 1 was issued to a child fourteen years old, who was taking one of the leading parts in the missionary play, "The

World in Baltimore" and the "Pageant of Darkness and Light" and staged at the Lyric for several weeks prior to December 11, 1912. The child was in custody of her mother. The other four permits were granted for the children's fairy play, "A Good Little Devil," being produced at one of Baltimore's leading theatres. These four children were booked from New York and two of them were accompanied by their mothers, while the other two were under the care of guardians. The ages of the children in this group were 7, 8, 10 and 13 years. The act performed in each of the five cases was "speaking part" only.

The Bureau will be better enabled to treat with the subject of "Children on the Stage" at the close of the year 1913 than now; as the statistics here produced are for but one month—December 1912, with little or no opportunity to study the situation as it will be later.

STRIKES

This subject undoubtedly ranks third in point of importance of the Bureau's work of the past year. To the first we might say Child Labor, to the second Factory Inspection, and to the third, Strikes and Disagreements. Numerous minor disagreements between the employer and the employee have occurred but have been settled quickly without the Bureau's knowledge or assistance, of which no effort has been made to keep a record.

As related in the introductory statement, the present administration came into power in the midst of one of the largest strikes Baltimore has ever had occasion to deal with—the Stevedores and Longshoremen Strike—which began April 9th during the incumbency of office of my predecessor, Mr. Charles J. Fox. The strike was occasioned by approximately 5,000 men demanding an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Every effort was made by Mr. Fox to bring about a settlement before his term of office expired on Monday, May 6th, but without success, and on Saturday, May 4th, he conducted an official investigation as prescribed by law, the result of which is as follows:

EXHIBIT A

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

100 EQUITABLE BUILDING

Baltimore, May 6, 1912.

According to the provisions of Chapter 671 of the Acts of 1904, the Bureau of Statistics and Information has made an investigation with reference to the present tie-up of the commerce of Baltimore, arising from the controversy between the Robert Ramsay Company, Atlantic Transport Company, Joseph R. Foard Company, General Stevedoring Company, A. Schumacher & Company, Dresel, Rauschenberg & Company, Chesapeake Stevedoring

Company and their employes, who are now members of the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, known as Local Branches Nos. 1 and 2, and beg leave to submit the following statement as to the cause and present conditions of the controversy, viz.:

The stevedore strike began on Wednesday, April 9th, by the men refusing to return to work unless they were paid an additional 5 cents per hour. On Monday, the 14th inst., Mr. Charles J. Fox, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics, and his assistant, Mr. Frank Armiger, called on several of the parties interested and offered their services as mediators, with a view of bringing them together.

This was followed by several other visits and continuous efforts to affect arbitration, without result. On Wednesday, May 1st, a letter was addressed to all the parties concerned, requesting them to meet in the office of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics on Friday morning, May 3d, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of having their differences arbitrated.

To these requests those who represented the stevedores agreed to accept our offer of mediation or arbitration. All of the steamship and stevedore companies, however, refused, stating in their written replies that they had nothing to arbitrate; whereupon summonses were served on all parties interested, notifying them to appear at the office of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics, 100 Equitable Building, on Saturday morning, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, to testify in the case referred to at an investigation to be conducted by the Chief of the said Bureau of Statistics.

Promptly at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 4th the first witness was sworn, and by 12.30 P. M. eight witnesses had been examined, being all the witnesses to testify for the steamship and stevedore companies, and a recess of one hour was taken. At 1.30 P. M. the first witness for the stevedores was sworn, and by 5.30 P. M. eleven witnesses for the stevedores had testified, completing the hearing.

The testimony taken covered 192 typewritten pages.

The investigation developed that the two main points in dispute were:

First—The question of rate of wages.

Second—The recognition of the union.

With reference to the first question of the rate of wages the undisputed testimony shows: (a) That the stevedores were paid by the hour for the actual time they were at work; (b) that the rates of pay per hour for general cargo work were as follows: for deckmen and winchmen, 25 cents per hour; for gang leaders, 30 cents per hour; for holdmen, 22½ cents per hour, and for wharf-

men, 20 cents per hour; (c) that the pay started after the rigging had been put up and the men had actually commenced work; (d) that the work was intermittent and not regular; (e) that the rate of pay per hour was considerably less in Baltimore than in any seaport on the Atlantic Coast, with the exception of Norfolk and Newport News, where the rate of pay is about the same as in Baltimore; (f) that the testimony of the stevedores and the pay envelopes exhibited show that since January 1, 1912, they have earned from \$1 to \$16 per week, the average however being from \$5 to \$7 per week. This testimony, while not as clear as it might be, we believe to be substantially correct, as the representatives of the steamship and stevedore companies were requested to furnish this information in their possession and failed to do so. (g) That there has been no increase in their pay during the past twelve years, notwithstanding the increased cost of living.

With reference to the second question in dispute—that of recognition of the union—the investigation disclosed: (a) That the stevedores in every seaport on the Atlantic Coast, with the exception of Norfolk and Newport News, are members of the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, organized and recognized as such; (b) that the men were not organized here at the time the strike started and there had been no attempt made to organize them until after they had quit work; (c) that the testimony of witnesses from both sides was that in the seaports where the stevedores were organized and better paid they did better and more work in the same time; (d) that there has been no strike or serious difficulty in any seaport on the Atlantic Coast where the Union is recognized since its recognition; (e) that the men feel that the officers of the union can represent them better than any committee they could appoint and without the danger of being singled out and incurring the disfavor of their bosses; (f) that the testimony of all the strikers was that the officers and organizers of the union had repeatedly warned them against any acts of violence, and there was no evidence obtained tending to show that the men were incited to the disorder that occurred on Pratt Street on April 25th, Locust Point on April 29th and Canton on April 30th, by any of the officers or organizers of the union; nevertheless, it is clear that the strikers in large numbers were guilty of extreme intimidation, assault and rioting on these several occasions.

In the light of all the facts we were able to disclose, it seems to us clear that the pay of the men is too small, when you take into consideration that there has been no increase in their pay during the past twelve years, the kind of work done, its intermittent character and that the pay in Baltimore is out of proportion to the pay for the same character of work in most other seaports on the Atlantic Coast, even after making due allowance

for the difference in cost of living in Baltimore and other ports; and while it was not admitted by the representatives of the steamship and stevedore companies, we feel that they must recognize that some increase in wages should be made, in fairness to the men, many of whom are men of family and have been employed in this work in Baltimore for years.

With reference to the second question in dispute, we think that in these days of almost universal recognition of union labor that it was a mistake for the shipping interests of Baltimore to refuse to receive or recognize a committee appointed by the National Transport Workers' Federation of America for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the grievances between the steamship and stevedore companies and the men, and that it was not unreasonable or unusual for the men to prefer to have the officers of the union represent them in an effort at an adjustment of their grievances.

This does not justify, however, the lawlessness, violence and intimidation of which many of the strikers have been guilty; on the contrary, such actions cannot be too severely censured, and those guilty should be ascertained, if possible, and punished.

In publishing this, our findings of the facts disclosed by our investigation, we have done all we are legally authorized to do, having no power to compel arbitration.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

FRANK ARMIGER, Assistant.

As will be noted, Mr. Fox went as far as the law would allow when he finally conducted an official investigation and published his findings. But this did not end the strike. The steamship and stevedore companies took exception to the findings of Mr. Fox and replied to same over a signed statement on May 8th, as follows:

EXHIBIT B

[From The Sun, May 8, 1912]

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN STEAMSHIP AND STEVEDORE COMPANIES AS TO THE PRESENT LABOR TROUBLES

In order to set at rest any doubt or misunderstanding that might possibly arise or exist as to the position and attitude assumed by the steamship and stevedoring companies toward the

so-called striking stevedores, and in respect to the investigation conducted by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information on Saturday last, we deem it advisable to state, briefly, but none the less emphatically, what our attitude and position in this matter has always been, now is and will continue to be.

We are now and have always been entirely ready and willing to meet and confer with our men upon the question of wages or upon any other questions touching their employment, and for the purpose of such a conference we are and have always been willing to treat directly with individual employes, or with committees of employes, provided such committees are composed of bona-fide employes, and not of strangers.

We have not been asked to enter into any such conference. On the contrary, without previous warning or notification of any kind, a large number of men employed by us abandoned their work and refused to continue in their employment.

Since then these men have refused to meet or confer with us as employes upon the subject of wages, or upon any other subject, and have demanded, through the officers of their union, as a condition precedent to any negotiation, that we not only recognize and deal with their union, but that we must agree not to employ or retain in our employment any stevedore laborer not a member of that union.

The real question now at issue between the companies and the men arises from their insistence upon our acceptance of these demands, and this impossible condition, brought about, created and maintained by the men themselves, is the obstacle which prevents and will prevent, so long as it continues, any attempt to amicably adjust the wage question.

As the employers of stevedores cannot, and will not, submit to the dictation of these irresponsible unions, it is obviously impossible for us, therefore, to recognize and treat with the officers of the union for any purpose affecting our relations with our employes; and as, with this demand out of the way, we would be perfectly willing to take up the wage question directly with the stevedores, we felt, and still feel, that in the present state of the case there is no room or necessity for arbitration. When, therefore, Mr. Charles J. Fox, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, suggested to us that we submit the matters in controversy to him for arbitration, we respectfully informed him that we must decline to do so for the reasons above stated.

When, subsequently, Mr. Fox undertook to investigate the matters in dispute on his own account, and summoned us to appear, we complied, out of courtesy to himself, and in deference to an officer of the State of Maryland, although we had been advised by

our counsel that the Act of Assembly under which Mr. Fox claimed authority conferred no legal power upon him to compel us to appear and testify in such a proceeding.

The investigation conducted by Mr. Fox commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, May 4th, and was concluded at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, with an hour out for recess. His findings were published in the newspapers of Monday morning, May 6th.

We have no desire or intention to reflect upon Mr. Fox. In view, however, of the nature and scope of his published findings, and of the importance and weight necessarily attaching to any finding emanating from a high public official professing to exercise quasi-judicial functions, it is due to ourselves and to the public to call attention to the character and quality of the evidence—if evidence it can be called—accepted as true by Mr. Fox and relied upon by him to support his conclusions.

We doubt if any case involving large public and private interests, or for that matter any other case, has ever been attempted to be determined upon evidence as flimsy, fragmentary, misleading and, in important particulars, as untrue as in the present case.

In demonstration of this, it is only necessary to refer to some of the matters found to be "facts" by Mr. Fox, and assumed by him to be true in reaching his conclusions.

In order to arrive at the average weekly earnings of the stevedores, eleven witnesses were called and allowed to produce in evidence, for the most part, unmarked, undated and unidentified "pay envelopes."

These envelopes purported to show payments of from \$1 to \$16 per week, with an average from all the envelopes exhibited of from \$5 to \$7 per week. But they did not show, and the witnesses were not asked, and neither Mr. Fox nor anyone else knows, the earnings of the witnesses from other stevedore work for the same week. In other words, while it is perfectly evident that a man whose pay envelope calls for only \$1 did only five hours' work, at the rate of 20 cents per hour, for the particular company whose envelope he holds. Generally no attempt whatever was made to discover what work the same man did for other companies, or how much additional pay he earned during the same week. A stevedore works where work offers, and, while it may be perfectly true that the witnesses in question only earned \$1 to \$5 or \$7 per week from the company or companies whose pay envelopes they exhibited, it by no means follows that they did not earn as much more, or twice as much more, from other stevedoring work performed for other companies during the same week. Upon this question the evidence

is silent, and we mention it merely to illustrate the unsubstantial and misleading character of evidence accepted as proof upon this branch of the investigation.

Again, in this connection, all of the witnesses called upon to testify were admittedly of the lowest-paid class of stevedores—namely, holdworkers and truckmen. None of the higher-paid men—gang leaders, deckmen or winchmen—were called or gave evidence, and it must be noted that all of the witnesses were selected and offered by the union.

In addition to the flimsy and misleading testimony above referred to, Mr. Fox assumed as true the statement of some of the stevedore witnesses that "the pay started after the rigging had been put up and the men had actually commenced work," and, in part at least, rested his findings upon the truth of this assumption. In point of fact, this statement is altogether false.

The men's time begins the moment they begin work, whether it be in rigging up the ship or making fast the lines of the ship as she is docking.

In the case, therefore, of at least two of the findings of fact, regarded by Mr. Fox as material facts, and which obviously materially affect the present rate of earnings of the stevedores, the evidence in regard to one is so insufficient and misleading that it would not, as presented, be received in any court of law in the country, and the evidence in regard to the other is, in point of fact, altogether false and untrue.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Fox "that it was a mistake for the shipping interests of Baltimore to refuse to receive or recognize a committee appointed by the National Transport Workers' Federation of America for the purpose of adjusting the grievances between the steamship and stevedore companies and the men" is based upon altogether erroneous and false assumptions of fact.

In support of this opinion, Mr. Fox asserts, among others, the following reasons:

(1) That the stevedores in every seaport on the Atlantic Coast, with the exception of Norfolk and Newport News, are members of the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, organized and recognized as such.

(2) That there has been no strike or serious difficulty in any seaport on the Atlantic Coast where the union is recognized since its recognition.

These assumed facts apparently rest upon certain vague and general statements made by Joseph Anderson, the union organizer, and must, of course, have carried great weight with Mr. Fox in reaching the conclusions he did that we made a mistake in not recognizing the union.

If, therefore, in point of fact these assumptions are not only not true, but are actually false, then the conclusion reached by Mr. Fox necessarily loses whatever value it might otherwise be entitled to. As a matter of fact, there is no organization of the stevedores in Philadelphia, Norfolk or Newport News. There is an organization in Boston, New York and Savannah. In New York stevedores struck in May, 1907, and remained on strike for several weeks. In Boston the stevedores struck during the month of January of the present year and remained on strike several weeks.

In both ports before and during and after the strikes the stevedores' union was in existence, and in both ports the steamship companies would have no dealings and make no settlement with union representatives. In both cases the troubles were settled directly between the steamship companies and their employees.

In New Orleans, where the men are organized, there were strikes in 1894, 1895, 1901, 1902, 1907 and 1908.

In Savannah, although the stevedores are organized, they are not recognized or dealt with by the steamship companies.

In the light of these facts it is, of course, obvious that upon the question of recognition of the union the findings of Mr. Fox, based entirely upon false premises, are not entitled to any weight.

There is, however, one fact found by Mr. Fox about which there can be no difference of opinion, although in his report it is touched upon but lightly. It was shown by all of the evidence, and, apart from evidence, it is a matter of public notoriety, that the strikers, individually and collectively, have been guilty of the grossest and most intolerable acts of lawlessness, intimidation and violence. Men remaining in our employ or entering our employ since the strike have been set upon, assaulted and beaten and threatened with every manner of violence, and even death, if they continued to work. The families of some of our laborers have been approached and terrorized. A number of our employees who were not and are not members of the union and who do not desire to join it and who are entirely contented with their employment and anxious to pursue their calling have been frightened away from work by fear of violence to themselves or their families.

We say, without fear of contradiction, that but for the violent and lawless methods pursued by the strikers, we are, and for some time past, have been able to procure an abundance of labor in and about Baltimore City to enable us to conduct our business.

In conclusion, we would say that our position is a perfectly consistent and reasonable one. We have no objection to men in our employ becoming members of a union if they see fit to do so, nor have we any objection to employing men because they are members of a union; with such union, however, we can have no concern. If our men desire to meet us for the purpose of dis-

cussing the conditions of labor we are willing at any time to deal with them, but we are not willing and will not deal with their union. In the meantime, we claim, as a matter of right, full and ample protection against the outrages and acts of violence and lawlessness to which we have been subjected.

Atlantic Transport Line,
Hamburg American Line,
Red Star Line,
Atlantic Transport Co., Agents;
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.,
A. Schumacher & Co., Agents;
Holland-America Line,
Dresel, Rauschenberg & Co., Agents;
Chesapeake Stevedore Company,
Johnston S. S. Line,
Johnston Line Foreign Agcy., Ltd., Agts.;
Foreign Stevedoring Co.,
Donaldson S. S. Line,
Robert Ramsay Co., Agents;
Baltimore Stevedore Co.,
Joseph R. Foard Co.,
General Stevedoring Co.

Nor did this statement end the strike.

At this point, Mr. Fox retired and the present administration took charge of affairs. The matter was allowed to drift along for a few days before any action whatever on the part of the Bureau was taken, except to conduct a quiet investigation and get all the light and information possible. The Bureau's next move of any importance was to get in touch with Mr. John H. Ferguson of Baltimore, President of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Ferguson was found to be a man with broad liberal views and his advice and counsel proved to be of great value in handling the situation.

The Bureau made no further effort to get a settlement by arbitration, but persisted along the lines of mediation, as the attitude of the steamship officials clearly demonstrated that arbitration was out of the question. I desire to here state that the officials of the steamship and stevedore companies were at all times

obliging and courteous and never refused to be seen whenever the Bureau called for a conference.

On Monday, May 23d, the following letter was prepared and transmitted to the several employers in order that the points involved might be discussed:

EXHIBIT C

Under date of May 6, 1912, Mr. Charles J. Fox, former Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, published a statement as the result of the investigation made by him and this Bureau pertaining to the stevedore strike.

To this statement you, with other steamship and stevedore companies, published a reply under date of May 8, 1912.

In the second paragraph of this statement you say as follows:

"We are now and have always been entirely ready and willing to meet and confer with our men upon the question of wages or upon any other questions touching their employment, and for the purpose of such a conference we are and have always been willing to treat directly with individual employes, or with committees of employes, provided such committees are composed of bona-fide employes and not of strangers."

Inasmuch as you are already on record signifying your willingness to treat with your men upon the question of wages, etc., please advise this Bureau as early as possible what percentage of increase in wages you are willing to pay your men, said increase or new scale of wages to begin and become operative Saturday, May 25, 1912.

To this letter no official response was made; the several officials refusing to consider it in any way. At this juncture we began to notice a feeling of rivalry cropping out between the local organization leaders stationed in Baltimore and the officials of the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, whose headquarters were in New York. As a result of the Bureau's several conferences with the steamship officials it was found that they were willing to pay a small increase in wages, provided the men returned as they went out, i. e., go back to work at the same rate of pay for a week or two, when the increase would be given them; but under no circumstances would the unions be recognized. See-

ing in this a possible chance of settlement, the Bureau telegraphed to Mr. Charles M. Sheraton, national organizer of New York (Mr. Sheraton having but recently been in Baltimore and agreed to return if needed), and requested his return at once. The following telegram was received from Mr. Sheraton:

New York, May 23, 1912.

Frank A. White,
Chief Labor Bureau,
Baltimore, Md.

Impossible for me to come there. Advise you communicate with 84 South Broadway, Baltimore. They will arrange matters with you.

CHAS. M. SHERATON.

(804 South Broadway was main headquarters of the local organizers in Baltimore and in charge of Mr. Joseph Anderson, a local organizer, and Messrs. Mark and Charles Jackson, attorneys of Baltimore and counsel to the strikers.)

This wire strengthened our belief that all was not harmonious between the national and the local organizers.

The next move was to have a conference at the Bureau with a representative of the several local unions. At this conference about 20 were present, representing all the nationalities taking part in the strike, and with them came Mr. H. P. Griffin, of New York, president of the National Transport Workers. The Bureau was pleased to welcome Mr. Griffin, he being the president of the national body and was considered the "Big Boss." The committee discussed freely the situation, many of whom were willing to go back to work on almost any little concession, while others stood pat for all or none. The case was eventually left in the hands of Mr. Griffin. The men, who at this point retired, unanimously agreeing to abide by his decision and advice.

As previously stated, the steamship officials were willing to give a small increase in wage but would not do so until the men had re-instated themselves and re-

ceived at least one week's pay at the old scale, when they would be received as employees (not strikers) and the matter of wage or other differences would be discussed with them. This proposition was urged upon Mr. Griffin, who eventually accepted it as the best solution yet presented. Mr. Griffin then prepared the following tentative agreement, which the Bureau accepted, assuring Mr. Griffin that the steamship officials would agree to same on presentation.

In case of a controversy arising between the men and the company, the representatives of the men and the representatives of the company shall get together as speedily as possible and try to bring about an amicable adjustment. The representatives of the men shall be actually in the employ of the company.

Mr. Griffin stated that he would have to go back to New York but would return to Baltimore the first of the following week, when he would instruct them to go back to work. On Monday Mr. Griffin telephoned that Mark Jackson was in New York trying to prevent his return to Baltimore, thereby blocking the plans of settlement as agreed upon. Mr. Griffin said that a meeting of the executive council of the National Transport Workers' Federation of America had been called to consider the matter of his return and he would advise by wire in the morning. The following wire was received from Mr. Griffin:

New York, May 28, 1912.

Frank A. White,
Hotel Raleigh,
Washington, D. C.

Jackson blocked me from coming to Baltimore officially; sorry for families.

H. P. GRIFFIN.

(The writer was at this time attending a session of the International Association of Commissioners of Labor at Washington, which accounts for the telegram being thus addressed.)

By this action the situation was reduced to the starting point, i. e., 5,000 or more men on strike with no prospect of a settlement. No action was taken by the Bureau for several days, when Mr. Ferguson was again called in consultation, and he suggested that we go down to headquarters, 804 South Broadway, to see Anderson and Jackson. This was about 9 P. M. and the conference lasted until nearly 2 A. M. with nothing accomplished. It was here clearly demonstrated that our surmises were correct as to a rivalry existing between the local and national officials, therefore nothing more whatever was attempted by the Bureau. The strike continued but gradually weakened from this time on until it naturally died out, nothing having been finally settled.

Considering the fact that as many as 8,000 workmen, representing a dozen or more nationalities, were engaged in a three months' strike, which invariably produces riot and disorder, it is remarkable to note that so little bloodshed occurred and but one death resulted, this being a striker, who was shot by a strike breaker about three weeks after the strike began.

Local strike breakers took up the work left by the strikers and later men were brought in from other ports by professional strike breaking organizations.

When the strike was at its height, a number of the ships were diverted to other ports to receive and discharge their cargoes.

About thirty small stevedoring companies signed up the following agreement, but none of the larger ones gave it any consideration.

This memorandum shall and is hereby considered as the agreement under which the members belonging to the National Transport Workers' Federation of America shall enter the employ of J. Doe, trading as Doe & Company, and the same is hereby considered as the agreement under which the said John Doe, trading as Doe & Company, shall employ the members of the National Transport Workers' Federation of America.

All men employed by J. Doe, trading under the name of Doe & Company, shall be paid an increase of 5 cents per hour over and

above the scale that has been previously paid by the aforesaid Doe & Company on all cargo that the said company has contracted for.

All work performed on Sundays, New Year's Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and all legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half per hour; time and one-half shall also be paid from the hours of 6 P. M. on Saturday until 7 A. M. on Monday.

All men employed by Doe & Company shall work the following hours: Day shift shall work from 7 A. M. until 12 M., one hour shall be allowed for lunch, and from 1 P. M. until 6 P. M. All night shift men from 6 P. M. until 11. P M., one hour to be allowed for lunch, and from 12 P. M. until 7 A. M.

This memorandum shall be referred to in case there shall be a dispute arise between the employer and the employes in reference to the scale of wages and the hours that the men shall work.

At the outbreak of the strike very few men were connected with labor unions, but organizers quickly appeared on the scene and in a few days 3,500 were out and had affiliated with the National Transportation Workers of America. About 1,500 men engaged along the water front in various trades went out in sympathy. At the works of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company, about 2,000 men went out and this was indirectly caused by the stevedore strike and was considered a part of same. Other trades along the water front also contributed to the total strike figures, as about 1,000 men engaged as electrical workers, oilers, gas workers and those engaged in building trades stopped work. This brings the grand total up to about 8,000 men affected.

In summarizing the results obtained, it will be noted that the strike was not entirely lost and labor scored several points. During the strike, some of the men, who could not afford to be long without work, took places elsewhere. The stevedores and longshoremen were eventually re-instated without recognition of the union or increased wage, but received an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour after reinstatement. The copper workers received an increase of 25 cents per day after being out

about three weeks. Some of the smaller firms gave as much as 5 cents per hour increase in the early stages of the strike.

The strike was directed at Atlantic Transport Line, Hamburg-American Line, Red Star Line, North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Holland - American Line, Chesapeake Stevedore Company, Johnston Steamship Line, Foreign Stevedoring Company, Donaldson S. S. Line, Baltimore Stevedore Company, Joseph R. Foard Company and General Stevedoring Company, which represented all of the large steamship companies entering the port of Baltimore and the several stevedoring companies doing business with them, and could be considered, as a whole, lost. The employers banded together and stood firm to the last, refusing at all times to recognize the union or grant an increase in wages until the men came back as individuals and were dealt with accordingly.

In estimating the cost of the strike, the Bureau has had a difficult task, because so many things enter into the cost account of which no record is ever kept. The estimated cost to the strikers is \$250,000, which includes loss of time, relief organizations, fines, etc. The items entering into the cost to the steamship and stevedoring companies are many and much more difficult to estimate, in fact, it has been impossible to get figures from some of the following: Organization; Captain Bowen for strike breakers; transportation of men by barge to and from work; Steamer Maggie, used as quarters in early stages of strike; food for men; inferior labor; suits against companies for wharfage and failure to deliver cargoes; private policing, etc., etc., etc. The Bureau has not been able to get an accounting of these various items, but from numerous inquiries made during and since the strike, we can place the estimated cost at \$250,000. This includes the cost of ship owners, who suffered great loss by reason of delayed loading and unloading, partial or complete loss of some of the perishable cargoes, etc.

The grand total cost is estimated by several, who are qualified to judge, at \$500,000.

OTHER STRIKES

Another strike, involving 250 men and women and lasting about a month, occurred on August 2, 1912, at the clothing factory of Hamburger Bros. & Company, 16 S. Eutaw Street, Baltimore.

This strike was caused by Hamburger Bros. & Company installing a new superintendent in the factory, who, it was claimed by the strikers, issued new rules and revised the methods of operation in general, all of which were objectionable to the employes.

EMPLOYES' VERSION

The employes' version of the trouble is as follows:—

“Everything was going well until a new superintendent, Mr. —, was imported in May from Rochester, N. Y., who introduced unreasonable methods and rules which were resented by employes. Signs were posted on the walls prohibiting employes from leaving room without permission from floor foreman. Employes contended that they were on piece work and when they completed their task for the day they should be allowed to go home or elsewhere.

“A few days prior to August 2nd, the foreman in pocket-making shop notified the men that they had too many operators and would have to lay off some. The number in this particular department was 14, who asked to be allowed to work shorter hours and thus keep work balanced instead of laying off anyone.

“Suggestion was not considered and on August 2nd one of the men received notice in his pay envelope that his services were no longer needed. This was on Friday and on Saturday the other 13 did not report for work, giving as their reason that they had not been working

on Saturday for several weeks and did not know they were wanted. When they returned on Monday, August 5th, they were locked out and told that there was no work for them. The next day the coat operators, about 100 in number, stopped work in sympathy and later the pants and vest operators went out, making a total of about 250 on strike.

"Men did not ask for more pay nor shorter hours, but only that the new superintendent be dismissed."

REVIEWING EMPLOYEES' VERSION

In reviewing the employees' version, we note that the firm was not getting results from factory and employed Mr. ——— as superintendent, who immediately set about installing cost systems and other methods of accounting, and a general reorganization of the factory. This action was resented by employees.

After the cost system had been in operation a short while it was seen that the work was unbalanced in the various departments and an effort was made to balance same by transferring workmen from one department to another. This was also objected to by the men. On August 2nd, an operator in the pocketmaking department was laid off because in this department 14 men were employed while 13 would keep the work balanced. This was on Friday and on Saturday the other 13 failed to appear for work. When they did appear on the Monday following, these 13 men were met at the outside entrance by an employe who told them that they were no longer needed, with the result that about 250 went out in sympathy from the coat, vest and pants department.

The signs which prohibited the employees from leaving the floor without permission were posted because men would leave building at will, and even though most of the work was piece work, it materially interfered with systematizing the work of the factory as a whole.

Wages and hours were satisfactory to all.

BUREAU'S ACTION

The Bureau did not take up the case until Monday August 26th, when a visit was made to the factory and the facts as recited in the employes' version were gathered.

The next day, Tuesday, August 27th, a delegation of employes headed by the man who was dismissed reported at the Bureau in response to a call for a conference. From this conference the employes' version was taken.

The committee said that while they were satisfied with wage and hours at time of striking they would probably ask for more pay and shorter hours before returning to work. This, however, was not done.

The cutters and trimmers who did not strike were non-union men.

The factory was picketed all during the strike and several riots and disturbances occurred between pickets and strike-headers, which resulted in a few arrests, but no serious damage was done.

The strike was finally settled by the objectionable superintendent being dismissed, and all were permitted to return to work without discrimination.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The Factory Inspection Law of Maryland, Act 27, Chapter 265, Sections 243-252, Laws of 1884, when reduced to its actual authority, does no more than require 400 cubic feet of space for each worker engaged in the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, fur, fur-trimmings, furgarments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. To ensure the fulfillment of this requirement, the law provides two inspectors and requires an annual inspection and license for every place, whether factory, workshop or home, in which the above-mentioned articles are made or partly made. In order to facilitate the locating of all such places, the law requires that every person or firm placing materials outside of the original establishment to be made or partly made into the articles enumerated "shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such a register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or one of his deputies." The law touches upon cleanliness, ventilation and sanitation, but its standards are too vaguely defined to be possible of enforcement. For instance, Section 243 reads in part: "No factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far

as practicable all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health."

The law makes no requirement for toilet conveniences for workers in factories, for fire escapes, or for safety guards on machinery.

The Bureau has tried to make an inspection of every place that under this law properly calls for an annual inspection. The places inspected have been divided on the basis of their product into the following classes:

1. Establishments making men's clothing.
2. Establishments making women's and children's clothing.
3. Establishments making cigars or cigarettes.

The establishments making men's clothing have again been classified under these heads: Manufacturing tailor, custom tailor and contractors. Under manufacturing tailor have been included all establishments which make ready-made clothing directly for the trade. The classification of custom tailor needs no explanation. Under the head of contractor have been included all places making ready-made clothing for the manufacturing tailors.

Men's Clothing Industry

NUMBER OF FIRMS OF SPECIFIED TYPE GRANTED PERMITS UPON INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INDUSTRY	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Manufacturing Tailor	109	9.9
Custom Tailor	649	59.4
Contractor	336	30.7
Total	1,094	100.0

GARMENTS MANUFACTURED BY ESTABLISHMENTS GRANTED PERMITS

GARMENT	ESTABLISHMENTS MAKING SPECIFIED GARMENT	
	Number	Per Cent.
Suits.....	373	34.1
Pants.....	268	24.5
Coats.....	272	24.9
Vests.....	105	9.6
Shirts.....	38	3.5
Overalls.....	21	1.9
Underwear.....	13	1.2
Caps.....	4	.3
Total.....	1,094	100.0

LOCATION OF WORKROOMS

STORY	ESTABLISHMENTS WHOSE WORKROOMS ARE ON SPECIFIED STORIES IN THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS								
	*FRONT		CENTER		REAR		TOTAL		
	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	
Basement.....	25	59.5			17	40.5	42	3.8	
First and Second Stories.....	496	58.2	52	6.1	304	35.7	852	77.9	
Third Story and Higher.....	140	70.0	3	1.5	57	28.5	200	18.3	
Total.....	661	60.4	55	5.1	378	34.5	1,094	100.0	

* Wherever a firm had a street frontage its workrooms are classed as front.

SEX OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF MEN'S CLOTHING

GARMENTS MANUFAC- TURED	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Suits.....	2,085	32.3	4,357	67.7	6,442	50.9
Pants.....	423	27.7	1,104	72.3	1,527	12.1
Coats.....	597	31.8	1,281	68.2	1,878	14.8
Vests.....	195	52.3	178	47.7	373	2.95
Shirts.....	1,331	86.9	200	13.1	1,531	12.1
Overalls....	555	83.6	109	16.4	664	5.3
Underwear..	176	89.8	20	10.2	196	1.6
Button holes	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	.05
Caps.....	9	31.0	20	69.0	29	.2
Total.....	5,373	42.5	7,273	57.5	12,646	100.00

Women's and Children's Clothing Industry

NUMBER OF FIRMS OF SPECIFIED TYPE GRANTED PERMITS
UPON INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INDUSTRY	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Manufacturing Tailor.....	64	18.7
Custom Tailor.....	131	38.2
Contractor.....	148	43.1
Total.....	343	100.0

GARMENTS MANUFACTURED BY ESTABLISHMENTS
GRANTED PERMITS

GARMENT	ESTABLISHMENTS MAKING SPECIFIED GARMENT	
	Number	Per Cent.
Ladies' Suits	156	45.6
Children's Dresses	127	37.2
Ladies' Dresses	11	3.2
Coats or Cloaks	14	4.0
Skirts	7	2.4
Shirt Waists	14	4.1
Muslin Underwear	5	1.5
Aprons	6	1.4
Bathrobes and Kimonas	2	.6
Not reported	1	...
Total	343	100.0

LOCATION OF WORKROOMS

STORY	ESTABLISHMENTS WHOSE WORKROOMS ARE ON SPECIFIED STORIES IN THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS							
	*Front		Center		Rear		Total	
	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.
Basement	4	80.0	.....	.....	121	20.0	5	1.6
First and Second Stories	86	33.9	41	16.1	127	50.0	254	74.0
Third Story and Higher	69	82.1	1	1.2	14	16.7	84	24.4
Total	159	46.4	42	12.2	142	41.4	343	100.0

* Wherever an establishment had a street frontage its workrooms are classed as front.

NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING

GARMENT	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Ladies' Suits	277	29.2	674	70.8	951	34.5
Children's Dresses...	87	20.0	348	80.0	435	15.8
Ladies' Dresses...	441	76.0	139	24.0	580	21.3
Coats or Cloaks....	51	25.0	154	75.0	205	7.5
Skirts.....	196	74.0	69	26.0	265	9.6
Shirt Waists	145	86.8	22	13.2	167	6.0
Muslin Underwear	103	88.8	13	11.2	116	4.2
Aprons.....	18	100.0	.....	.....	18	.6
Bathrobes and Ki- monas....	9	69.0	4	31.0	13	.5
Total.....	1,327	48.2	1,423	51.8	2,750	100.0

LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED THAT CLEAN
AND REPAIR CLOTHING

LOCATION	NO. IN SPECIFIED LOCATION
Basement.....	3
First and Second Floors.....	110
Third Floor and Over.....	1
Total.....	114

The basis of the definition of "home finisher" as used in this report was taken from the Federal Report on Women and Child Wage Earners in the Men's Ready-Made Clothing, Vol. II, page 216.

The term "finishing" is loosely used to denote the hand sewing requisite to complete the garment after the

operating and basting have been done, and it consists, for the most part, of felling the lining to the cloth of the garment, where this has not already been done by the machine. To this work sometimes other incidental operations are added as a part of the finishing, varying with the grade of the clothing and with the part of the suit—the coat, the vest, or the pants. When this work is done in homes it is referred to as “home finishing,” and the women who do the work are called “home finishers.”

The number of home-finishers given in the following tables therefore represent only those persons who do hand work on clothing in their homes and not all the persons who work at home on the manufacture of clothing.

THE FAMILY STATUS OF THE HOME FINISHER AND THE HELPERS

HOME FINISHER	Total Number	Number having no Helpers	Number having Helpers	RELATIONSHIP OF HELPER TO HOME FINISHER.			
				Mother	Child	Other Relations	Boarders
Mother.....	215	169	*46	.....	42	4	2
Father.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Child.....	29	17	†12	3	11	.....	.....
Other Relative.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	255	196	59	3	54	4	2

NATIONALITY OF HOME FINISHERS

NATIONALITY	NUMBER	PER CENT.
American White.....	51	20.0
Italian.....	113	44.4
Polish.....	33	12.9
Russian.....	26	10.1
Bohemian.....	8	3.1
Lithuanian.....	9	3.5
German.....	14	5.6
Greek.....	1	.4
Total.....	255	100.0

* Two mothers have two helpers each.

† Two children have a sister and a mother each as helper.

GARMENT OR PART OF GARMENT MADE BY HOME FINISHER

GARMENT	ESTABLISHMENTS GIVING OUT SPECIFIED GARMENT		HOME FINISHERS EMPLOYED ON GARMENTS	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Coats.....	20	13.7	32	12.5
Pants.....	116	80.0	216	84.7
Shirts.....	3	2.1	2	.8
Button Holes.....	5	3.5	4	1.6
Slip Covers.....	1	.7	1	.4
Total.....	145	100.0	255	100.0

WORKROOM USED BY HOME FINISHERS

PLACE WHERE WORK IS DONE	Number of Each Case	Per Cent. of Each Case	Average Number of Persons to a Room where there is no Separate Workroom.			
			Three	Two	One	More than One Room Per Person
Living Room.....	239	93.7	8	60	154	8*
Separate Work Room.....	16	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	255	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF FIRMS EMPLOYING HOME FINISHERS

KIND OF TRADE	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Ready-made Clothing.....	†119	82.1
Custom-made Clothing.....	26	17.9
Total.....	145	100.0

* In one case number of persons in family was not reported.

† One firm also does Custom work.

NUMBER OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES INSPECTED

ARTICLE MANUFACTURED	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Cigars.....	186	97.9
Cigarettes	4	2.1
Total	190	100.0

TOBACCO INDUSTRY—LOCATION OF WORKROOMS

STORY	ESTABLISHMENTS WHOSE WORKROOMS ARE ON SPECIFIED STORIES IN THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS							
	Front		Center		Rear		Total	
	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.
Basement	3	60.0	.....	.....	2	40.0	5	2.6
First and Second Stories	104	66.2	22	14.0	31	19.8	157	82.7
Third Story and higher	21	75.0	.....	.....	7	25.0	28	14.7
Total	128	67.4	22	11.5	40	21.1	190	100.0

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN ENGAGED IN TOBACCO MANUFACTURE

ARTICLE MANUFACTURED	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	
Cigars	687	61.0	455	39.0	1,142
Cigarettes	5	100.0	.....	.....	5
Total	692	60.3	455	39.7	1,147

Although the State Factory Inspection Law makes no requirement as to sanitary conveniences and fire-escapes, the Bureau has not granted licenses where these essentials to comfort and safety were lacking. The inspectors reported conditions and the Bureau reported them to the proper authority, namely, the Commissioners of Health or to the Building Inspector of Baltimore City.

Art. 14, par. 158, Baltimore City Code, 1906, provides that "Employers or others conducting any business or occupation in the city of Baltimore in which the services of men, women or children may be required, shall keep and maintain in good order, and in a cleanly and safe condition, separate privies or water closets for males and females whenever or wherever employes may be of different sexes, and upon failure so to do after due notice of the provisions of this section, such employer or other persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars (\$10) per day for every day during which the said employer or other persons shall be delinquent."

The Bureau has reported all violations of this law which it has discovered during the course of its inspections to the Health Department of Baltimore City. The activity of this department, especially under its present Commissioner, has been most gratifying.

Sec. 40, par. 1, of the Building Code of Baltimore City, 1908, provides that "Every building more than two stories high used for manufacturing purposes shall have one or more fire-escapes as the Inspector of Buildings shall direct."

The Building Inspector has given the following as his interpretation of the law: "If a building more than two stories high used for manufacturing purposes has only one stairway and absolutely no other means of escape, a fire-escape is required. If such a building has two stairways at some distance apart (for instance, in the front and rear), no fire-escapes are required. If the stairway is in the center of the building, it is considered

to give as much opportunity of escape in case of fire **as** two stairways otherwise located. If a building has **two** unobstructed exits of whatever character, no fire-escape is required. Violation of the law requiring fire-escapes, as interpreted by the Building Inspector, whenever **dis-**covered by the Bureau's Inspectors is reported in writing to the Building Inspector."

We regret to say that practically no results have been obtained from such reporting.

The following table gives the conditions found **in** the establishments inspected and the improvements **that** were achieved.

CONDITIONS IN CLOTHING AND CIGAR FACTORIES AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE
AFTER INSPECTION

INDUSTRY	Total Number Inspected	Establishments found in Good Condition		Establishments Reported in Bad Condition either because of Lack of Fire Escape or Unsanitary Con- ditions in Work- room or Toilet		NUMBER GRANTED PER- MITS AFTER PROVIDING			Establishments Not Yet Granted Permits	
		Number Per Cent.		Number Per Cent.		Fire Escape	Sanitary Require- ments	Moving	Number	Per Cent.
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.					
Men's Clothing.....	1,172	1,017	86.8	155	13.2	15*	62	45	33	2.8
Women's Clothing.....	355	331	93.3	24	6.7	2	10	6	6	1.7
Cigars and Tobacco	194	188	96.1	6	3.9	.....	2	3	1	.5
Repairing, Cleaning and Dyeing Clothing.....	115	108	93.9	7	6.1	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Total.....	1,836	1,644	89.5	192	10.5	17	79	56	40	2.3

* Four of these establishments were required to improve the unsanitary toilets also.

INSPECTION UNDER THE CHILD LABOR LAW—
JUNE 1 to DECEMBER 31, 1913

During the course of inspection under the Child Labor Law many establishments, other than those coming under the Factory Inspection Law, were visited. Information as to the number of persons employed and their average week working hours was secured and is given in the following tables.

DEPARTMENT AND RETAIL STORES INSPECTED

CLASS NAME	KIND OF STORE	Number Inspected	Number of Firms Employing Help	NUMBER EMPLOYED			‡Average Hours Per Week Worked
				Male	Female	Children Total	
Food and Drug Products	Grocery.....	84	28	48	19	2	69½
	Confectionery.....	35	11	26	16	1	69¼
	Bakery.....	11	10	22	7	1	61¼
	Miscellaneous Food Stores.....	16	12	49	15	.....	54¾
	Drug.....	8	8	21	1	1	70
	Total.....	154	69	166	58	5	66½
Clothing	Notions and Dry Goods.....	11	2	.....	3	.....	60
	Men's Furnishings.....	6	6	20	3	1	56
	Millinery.....	7	5	.....	17	.....	54¾
	Shoes.....	7	6	9	1	.....	65¼
	Miscellaneous.....	5	5	17	1	.....	70¼
	Total.....	36	24	46	25	1	.....
Cigars Second-hand Stores Department Store	Cigars.....	14	5	5	2	.....	60¼
	Second-hand Stores.....	13	8	30	2	.....	58¼
	Department Store.....	1	1	54	218	83	60
	Miscellaneous.....	21	14	37	6	.....	57
	Grand Total.....	239	121	338	311	89	59¼

‡ Hours are for adults only.

† Includes Jewelry, Hardware, Furniture.

|| Includes hats, raincoats and sporting goods.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICES INSPECTED

OFFICE	NUMBER INSPECTED	NUMBER EMPLOYED				AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY ADULTS
		Males	Females	Children	Total	
Insurance.....	29	106	40	5	151	*39½
Bankers.....	14	100	15	1	116	44½
Brokers.....	20	117	16	6	139	46½
Real Estate.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	44½
Transportation..	4	28	9	.....	37	*44½
Shipping.....	1	11	3	.....	14	60
Livery.....	3	22	.....	.....	22	79¼
Total.....	73	387	83	12	482	454

BUILDING TRADES AND MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL PURSUITS

SHOP	Number Inspected	Number of Shops Employing Help	NUMBER EMPLOYED				Average Hours Worked by Adults
			Males Over 16	Females Over 16	Children Under 16	Total	
Building Trade.....	21	21	436	4	2	442	50¼
Cold Storage Company	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	45
Hay Weighing.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	48
Wheelwright.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	60
Excavating.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	55
Wagon Builder.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	4	50
Repairing.....	34	12	38	1	.....	39	55¼
Total.....	60	38	484	5	2	491	53¼

* One firm does not report hours.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE SHOPS INSPECTED

KIND OF SERVICE	Number Inspected	Number of Firms Employing Help	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				Average Hours Per Week Worked by Adults
			Males	Females	Children	Total	
Barber.....	25	*22	32	.....	1	33	53
Saloon.....	24	22	51	5	.....	56	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Restaurant.....	11	7	37	14	3	54	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laundry.....	7	3	3	1	.....	4	60
Hair Dresser.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	54
Miscellaneous.....	4	2	2	1	.....	3	65
Total.....	74	57	125	22	4	151	68 $\frac{1}{2}$

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS	Number Inspected	Number of Establishments Employing Help	NUMBER EMPLOYED				Average Hours Worked by Adults
			Male	Female	Children	Total	
Wholesale Stores.....	17	11	29	3	1	33	51
Amusement Places.....	3	3	86	15	.....	102	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Studios and Laboratories.....	4	3	5	.....	.....	5	62
Total.....	24	17	120	19	1	140	46 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Five firms employed men Saturdays only, without these the average weekly hours are 76.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF MARYLAND'S RESOURCES

Maryland, geographically considered, is one of the most favored States in the Union. It were hard to designate any other State whose points of merit as to climate, variety of soil, mineral wealth and limitless range of agricultural advantages supercede those of Maryland, to say nothing of its world-known industry — the water products of the State.

The reason for the diversity of opportunity for the home-seeker, or for the fullest enjoyment of the homemaker already established, may be found in the fact that Maryland at once spans the three main physiographical wealth-producing conditions—the mountainous, the piedmont, and the coastal plain. Its central location between the great Gulf on the South and the Great Lakes on the north—those vast storm-producing areas—its extreme east-central distance from the wind-swept plateaus of the West and Northwest, contribute to make Maryland, from a climatological point of view, a section especially favored. Extremes of heat and cold are not felt as in many other sections of the United States, and the great storms which have swept the country, leaving in their wake flood, havoc and distress, have seldom touched Maryland at all or in greatly modified form.

Notwithstanding all these beneficent assets, kind Nature has added another—the Chesapeake Bay with its almost countless arms and tributaries. Sparkling like a giant emerald these waters invite attention to their limitless possibilities and vie for supremacy in wealth with the garden fields of the Eastern Shore, the agriculture of the Western and Southern, and the undetermined mineral resources of the Appalachian region. The counties of the Eastern Shore are nine in number and,

with the exception of Cecil, the northernmost one, the elevation in no case is greater than eighty feet. On the Western Shore a condition directly opposite prevails, as the ground rises gradually but rapidly, and within eighty miles of tidewater there is an elevation of three thousand feet at Mt. Quirauk, in Washington County, with numerous adjacent and rich valleys in a general north and south direction. The highest elevation of the State is thirty-seven hundred feet at Backbone Mountain, in Garrett County.

Maryland's economic activities therefore resolve themselves into four basal groups—agriculture, manufacturing, mining and fishing, all of which are capable of tremendous increase beyond present development. These four lay the foundation for the fifth, a flourishing and expanding mercantile activity.

Almost one-fifth of the area of the State is covered by water, affording unsurpassed transatlantic intercourse between the metropolis and foreign ports. Baltimore enjoys the unique distinction of being closer to the great West and Northwest than any other port on the Atlantic coast.

Early in its colonial history, Maryland branched out into other fields of industry beside those of raising tobacco and food, and smelted its iron ores in 1649 and was shipping wrought iron to England sixty-one years later, and the same ores are still smelted in one of the few surviving charcoal furnaces of the country within a short distance of Washington City, the product having peculiar qualities, which commend it to the United States Government. Though the coke era in iron-making in this country is of comparatively recent coming, coke was so used at Frostburg, Md., as early as 1837. Maryland suffered with other Eastern States as to its iron industry with the swing of iron-making toward the West, following the discovery of the vast ore reserves in the Lake Superior region in the eighties. But a counter influence appeared just about that time in the establishment on the Patapsco,

within a few miles of Baltimore, of a steel and ship-building plant, using ores brought from Cuba and other foreign parts, and coke from West Virginia and Pennsylvania, until it installed its own coke by-product plant. This had the effect not only of bringing iron and steel-making in the State to a point that it had never before attained, but also of adding to the prestige of Baltimore as a shipbuilding center, the year 1912 having seen vessels valued at \$1,000,000 constructed, with contracts on hand for others amounting to quite as much. Other points in connection with Maryland as an iron and steel producing State might be mentioned. The first iron rail ever rolled in America was made at the old Mount Savage mill in 1844; the first furnace was erected about 1716; the first Bessemer steel ever made in Maryland was blown August 1, 1891; and the first steel rail ever made in Maryland was rolled August 7, 1891. Over 6,000 persons are now employed in the iron and steel producing industry of the State, sustaining possibly 25,000 people from this source alone. Maryland produces over 400,000 tons of pig iron and over 360,000 tons of steel rails annually.

The largest copper refining plant in the world is on the Patapsco, just outside the city limits of Baltimore, and it accounts for annual exports from that city of more than 200,000,000 pounds of copper, valued at \$25,000,000.

Packing oysters in hermetically sealed cans was begun in this country at Baltimore about eighty years ago, and was one of the germs of the canning and preserving industry, handling fruits, vegetables, fish and oysters, and including the manufacture of pickles, preserves and sauces, in which Maryland ranks fourth among the States.

The slaughtering and meat-packing industries have an annual output of \$13,683,000; lumber and timber products, \$12,134,000; foundry and machine shops, more than \$12,000,000; tobacco manufacturers, more than \$11,000,000; fertilizers, \$9,673,000; flour and grist mills, \$9,268,000, and cars and general shop construction for steam railroad companies, \$9,059,000.

The State ranks second in the South in the value of manufactured products, the increase between 1880 and 1912 having been from \$106,781,000 to \$383,000,000, and representing the output of 170 distinct lines of manufacturing.

This industrial life, supplying for many years the bulk of the export trade of Baltimore has been maintained in large degree by accessibility to raw materials and fuel. Within its own borders Maryland has 455 square miles of coal area, with an estimated original supply of something more than 8,000,000,000 tons, of which more than 250,000,000 tons have been mined. The coals, of the semi-bituminous class, have great value for steam and smithing processes.

Mineral industries of Maryland now yield about \$11,000,000 annually. Its waters have yielded in one year as much as \$10,000,000. It is likely that the income from the mines will gradually diminish as their resources are more completely worked. But the Chesapeake is, in a certain sense, a mine that need never be exhausted, provided proper precautions are taken, and a mine that may be made to yield annually more than all the mines of the State ever produced.

Maryland follows Kentucky with a stone output valued at \$1,152,714 in 1911, but, unlike Kentucky, Maryland has a good supply of all kinds of stone. The granites in this State have the greatest value, nearly 75 per cent. of the whole, and are found in Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Baltimore City, Howard and Montgomery Counties, a belt extending from the northeast corner directly across the State. This granite includes gneiss, gabbro and allied igneous rocks, and Baltimore County and Baltimore City give the largest value of production, the stone being used for building and monumental work, paving blocks and crushed stone. Harford County, near Havre de Grace, furnishes a large quantity of crushed stone, while Cecil County at Frenchtown, Port Deposit and Rising Sun, and Howard County at Ellicott City and Guilford, supply

building stone, paving blocks and crushed stone, while the Montgomery County output is again limited to crushed stone. This Maryland granite and gneiss is a fine to medium grained stone, varying in color from light to dark gray. Many of the quarries are on tidewater, which gives an advantage of good shipping facilities. Baltimore City and Washington, D. C., consume a large quantity of the crushed stone in the building and repair of roads.

Limestone comes next to granite in rank of output, and, besides a small quantity produced near Baltimore, the commercial deposits are massed in a belt extending across the west-central portion of the State from northeast to southwest, the chief producing counties being, in order of importance, Washington, Frederick, Allegany and Carroll, and the stone is nearly all crushed for road-making, railroad ballast and concrete. From 110,000 to 125,000 tons of lime are burned yearly, mostly in Frederick, Carroll and Washington Counties, and the average price at the kilns is a little over \$3 per ton. A considerable quantity of the lime burned in this State is burned in stack kilns by farmers, who spread it on the land for sweetening the soil, and this gives a smaller average price than would otherwise exist. Three of the lime manufacturers have hydrating plants in connection with their kilns, and the lime industry is a flourishing one in this State.

The marble quarrying has been confined for a long time to the operations of one firm near Cockeysville, Baltimore County, with occasional small productions from quarries in Carroll, Harford and Washington Counties. The Cockeysville stone is a very white, rather coarsely crystalline stone, while the other quarries report green (serpentine) and other darker marbles.

The sandstone industry is confined to Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Garrett and Washington Counties, but is of no special importance except for local markets.

Slate is a very old industry in this State, and is quarried in Harford County, near the Pennsylvania State line, at Cardiff, and is part of the famous "Peachbottom" district. It is a dark, unfading slate, and has always been noted as one of the best in the United States.

Maryland is rich in clays, which range from high-grade kaolin to common brick and earthenware clay. The kaolins of Cecil County and the fire clays of the Mount Savage region are probably the best known, though other valuable clays suitable for the manufacture of sewer pipe, vitrified brick and other clay products occur in a belt running northeast and southwest from the State line to the District of Columbia, and brick clays and shales abound throughout the State. Maryland's clay products are varied in character. This is one of the two Southern States that report high-grade pottery. Enameled bricks are also produced in this State. The largest clay-working center of the State is Baltimore and vicinity. Its clay products in 1911 were valued at \$1,772,434, which was \$1.37 per capita, this per capita being exceeded by but two other Southern States—West Virginia and Missouri. In 1911 its rank in the value of clay products was seventh among the Southern States and eighteenth in the United States.

Glass sands are found in one of the lower counties bordering on the Bay, and in the western part of the State are deposits of pure quartz which have been used in glass-making. In the eastern and southern parts of the State are rich marl deposits, containing phosphoric acid and potash, which are valuable as fertilizer for some crops, and tripoli, a diatomaceous earth, abounds in Anne Arundel, Talbot and Charles Counties to a thickness of thirty or forty feet, and is produced in Maryland in greater quantities than in any other part of the country.

In 1908, the latest year of which official figures are available, Maryland fisheries, with a product valued at \$3,306,000, and employing between 17,000 and 18,000 persons, ranked fifth among the States of the country.

The products included 6,232,000 bushels of oysters, valued at \$2,228,000; 20,373,000 pounds of crabs, valued at \$319,000; 3,937,000 pounds of shad, valued at \$247,000; 12,293,000 pounds of menhaden, valued at \$30,000; alewives, black bass, blue fish, butterfish, carp, catfish, croakers, flounders, mackerel, perch, sea bass, spot, striped bass, clams, terrapin, turtles, etc. Though there are fisheries in the Atlantic waters of the State, the Chesapeake Bay is the great fishing and oystering ground, and one ideally fitted for commercial oyster culture.

Some years ago Dr. William K. Brooks of the Johns Hopkins University, who made a special investigation of the oyster industry, pointed out that the Chesapeake Bay receives the drainage of more than 40,000,000 acres of farm lands in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which deposits all over the bottom of the Bay a rich alluvium containing an endless variety of microscopic plants and animals, furnishing the best sort of food for oysters. More than 400,000,000 bushels of oysters have been taken from the Bay, and in recent years the demand for them has been so great that there has been danger of extermination of the supply. Under the auspices of the State Shellfish Commission, however, considerable progress has been made toward placing the oyster industry upon an economic basis, providing for a maintenance of the present sources of supply and looking to an extension of the grounds through scientific culture. Of 1,016,100 acres beneath Maryland tidewaters which have been classified by the Commission, 215,968 acres are natural oyster bars and 100,800 acres barren bottoms suitable for oyster culture. Several thousand acres have been surveyed and leased.

Wise conservation is also needed for other water wealth of Maryland, and there is some co-operation between the State and the National authorities in maintaining through hatcheries supplies of fresh and salt-water fish. The United States Fish Commission distributed in

Maryland and adjacent waters five years ago 24,362,000 shad fry, and into the fresh-water streams have also been placed the young of several varieties of game fish.

Among the elements of the food for the finfish and the shellfish of the State are the rich washings from its soil, containing the results of nature-chemistry's manipulation of geologic formations. These are so diverse and the range of altitude in the State is so great that diversified farming is quite to be expected.

Nearness to ever-widening markets in New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington is an advantage which agricultural Maryland enjoys as few other States do, and the variety of soils makes it possible to raise practically every necessary food crop or feed crop. Small fruit-growing and truck-growing are followed more extensively on the Eastern Shore than in any other part of the State, though in both particulars Southern Maryland has made rapid progress.

The Eastern Shore, too, was once the special home of the peach-raising industry, but the growth of that was checked just about the time that the highland regions demonstrated their adaptability to fruit growing. However, this section is making rapid strides in the cultivation of fruit—being especially adapted to the growth of all kinds of marketable berries. Thousands of carloads of strawberries and other fruits are shipped annually from the Eastern Shore. Apple culture is comparatively a new industry. Since the introduction of scientific spraying it has been found that for delicacy of flavor and perfection of growth the Eastern Shore apple is not excelled in the world. This section is the home of the famous plum—originated and developed by J. W. Kerr, of Caroline County. The largest nurseries in the country are to be found in this section. In the extreme southern part of the Eastern Shore the cultivation of the yam, or sweet potato, is the most prominent agricultural industry.

The cultivation of all lands, the proper handling of the remaining timber reserves and the utilization of many valuable water-powers are among the tasks before the people of the State of today and those that shall come after. Fortunate in its general educational system, this State is especially fortunate in being the home of the Johns Hopkins University, the members of whose faculty have been to the front for twenty-five years in promoting and actively participating in all such undertakings as the Geological Survey, the Shellfish Commission, the Good Roads Commission, the weather service and other agencies necessary to the full enjoyment of Maryland's many natural resources.

MARYLAND'S FISHERY RESOURCES

BY SWEPSON EARLE

*Chief Engineer, Maryland Shellfish Commission, and
Secretary, "The National Association of
Shellfish Commissioners."*

Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries have been Maryland's greatest asset. Since the Ark and Dove sailed into the Potomac River, March, 1334, and established the first city and also the first capital of Maryland, "Saint Mary's," the water resources have been furnishing both food and wealth for our citizens. Roughly speaking, Nature has successfully competed with almost three centuries of fishery destruction, and many watermen today believe that they can continue to drain our bay regardless of any laws of conservation, and that Nature will restock depleted oyster bars and rocks, and that fish will continue to spawn at the head of our rivers, regardless of the fact that fish nets and pounds placed at their mouth practically close the gates to them. The question in the minds of Marylanders today is, what action is to be taken?

There are but three courses from which to choose:

1st. Continue with our present methods for ten or fifteen years and there will be nothing left to conserve. The watermen and their families will seek other sources of employment for a livelihood or else another State.

2d. Let men of backbone, whether from the tide-water or interior, regardless of political affiliation, who can readily see what is coming if our present methods are allowed to continue, get together, demand and carry out laws to conserve what we have left and through culture and artificial propagation restore and replenish our waters.

3d. Place our entire fish and shellfish industry under Federal supervision.

The latter course of procedure would naturally be our last resort; nevertheless, if we fail to heed the warning signal, we may in time be driven to Federal supervision. Other countries have faced this serious fishery problem, France, for instance, up to the middle of the last century, looked upon their natural oyster banks, like those of the Chesapeake, deemed inexhaustible, and dredging operations thereon were practically unrestricted. Then the Government awoke to the gravity of the situation, and by stringent regulations endeavored to save the few remaining oysters. The results in that country have been marvelous.

The United States Fish Commissioner says: "France, which is the only rival of the United States in the oyster industry, has the distinction of maintaining the most perfect and thorough system of oyster culture in the world."

Aside from the money value of our oyster crop, we must consider the masses of the people who are seeking cheaper foods in this day of expensive living. If idle submerged lands can be made productive, and aquaculture can be carried on with less expense than agriculture and furnish the people of the country a cheaper and equally wholesome food, it can be but a narrow and selfish policy to retard development, and sooner or later that state or country must fall in line with the more progressive ones, who have become our competitors while we have taken a backward step.

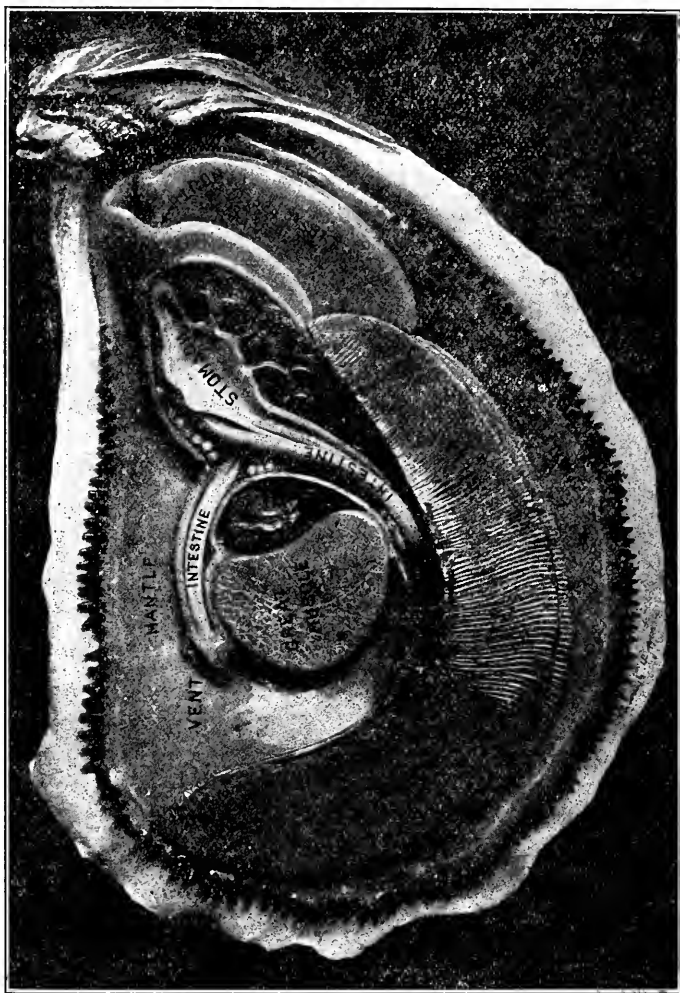
Captain F. A. Beardsley, a practical oysterman and oystergrower of the North, in his address before the "Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America," said:

"The nation and the states should so frame and enforce their laws that every acre of land adapted to the production of oysters and other shellfish should be con-

served, that the best quality and the greatest quantity of seafood must be produced.

“Ever since man became civilized the principle of private ownership in land above high-water mark has been recognized as the plan best suited to the development of the community. Under a savage and semi-barbarous condition of mankind, land was held in common. Fishing and fowling was free and the more or less wild man lived on the bounty provided by nature and eked out a more or less precarious living thus provided. Might made right, and the savage individual or tribe with the most brawn got the largest share. Under this system, as population increased, this bounty of fish and fowl was depleted and no effort was made to replenish the waste that was the result of primitive shortsightedness. With the advent of civilization, the intelligence of mankind universally came to the conclusion that the best interest of the greatest number would be conserved by having the title to land vested in private individuals, on the theory that individual ownership and private interest would prompt the effort to develop the land and replenish the waste.

“What has been the result? It has been the development of agricultural lands, building of cities, establishment of manufacturing plants, and the making of great nations. The Government and States have established experimental stations at great expense, and every means possible given the farmer to develop his lands, increase his crop production and raise the standard of quality through scientific methods. You would not find one man in a thousand today who is not convinced that this practice is right and best for both the producer and consumer; but when the high-water mark is crossed and we deal with the land under water, an entirely different business system is pursued. The free fisherman believes that he has an inherent right to all the submerged lands, and that the passage of any State laws encroaching upon those rights is a direct injury to himself and family. This



(Photo from Dr. Hugh M. Smith)

ANATOMY OF THE OYSTER

It is an astonishing biological fact that in some species of oyster each sex is represented by a different individual, as in the oyster of the Atlantic coast of North America; while in other species both sexes are united in one individual—the male stage alternating with the female, as in the common oyster of the Atlantic coast of Europe.

has meant help yourself with only such minor restrictions as have been from time to time placed upon the statute books. The result has been depletion. Oyster beds and rocks once prolific have been scraped clean of both oysters and cultch. The closed season and partly enforced cull laws, prohibiting the sale of oysters of less than a certain size, are in reality nothing but makeshifts and do not meet the situation. Of course, the final destruction may be staved off by State aid, but the State will in time tire of contributing to the holding up of an industry for the benefit of those few who get a precarious living from it."

The oysterman's chief argument against oyster culture is, "that if the State leases all of its barren and depleted bottoms, planters will grow more oysters than can be consumed, and our natural rock oysters will have no market."

The majority of our oystermen believe that Maryland is the only State producing oysters, they do not and will not realize that we are in competition with fourteen States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts also in the oyster business, and that many of these States were practically forced into oyster culture owing to the falling off of the supply in Chesapeake Bay, which can truthfully be referred to as the natural home of the oyster. A clean illustration of this fact can be seen by turning back a few pages of history. During the Civil War the Southern States were obliged to abandon the raising of cotton and markets had to seek a supply elsewhere. This developed cotton raising in Egypt and India; the result was, that those countries were so successful that it took the South many years of competitive work to regain her place in the cotton world. If Maryland is to retain even her present position as an oyster state, oyster culture must be carried on. Through culture only will the standard be raised; the select will take the place of the cull oyster marketed from our waters, and the money value of our oyster crop will be doubled. The natural rock oysterman

will then, and not until that time, see his mistake. The three-inch (from hinge to mouth) cull law will be his salvation; this will mean less work, more money for his oysters, and the conservation of what natural oyster bars exist at that time.

IGNORANCE OF OUR WATERS ONE OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF OUR BACKWARDNESS

Referring to the condition in our State in particular, it is astonishing how few Marylanders know Maryland, and this is especially the case when we refer to Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Aside from a few resorts along the Bay, 90 per cent. of our people are ignorant of our beautiful deep waterways which wind in and out like silver threads through rich agricultural lands, and their familiarity with products of our waters is also limited. They know oysters on the half shell as served over a raw bar; the devil crab when cooked, picked and seasoned and offered by the "crab-man"; likewise fish and famous "diamond-back terrapin," but just how these animals "live, move, and have their being" is so much Greek.

Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, wholly within the borders of this State, cover an area of approximately 1,472,000 acres, or 2,300 square miles. The shoreline surrounding this great body of water, if stretched in a line would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Her oysters, crabs and terrapin have been the State's greatest advertising medium.

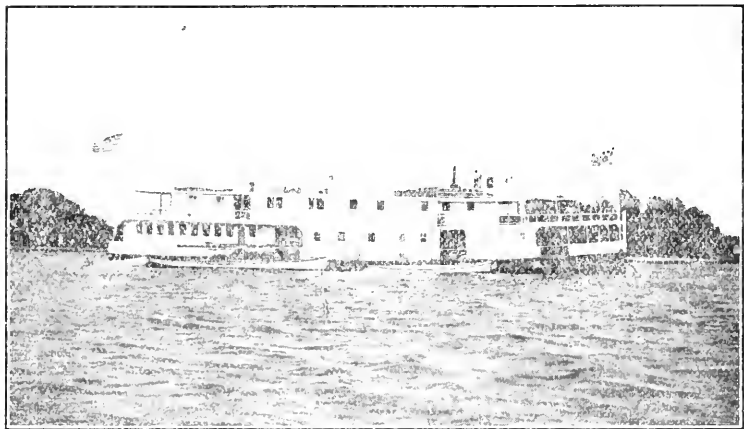
The oyster ranks first in the products of Chesapeake Bay. Statistics from the United States Bureau of Fisheries, for 1912, give Maryland's oyster production 5,500,000 bushels, valued at \$2,250,000. In 1885 it is estimated that our waters produced 15,000,000 bushels or practically a reduction of 60 per cent. in 27 years. While our present production sounds large to many States, the above figures should be a convincing argument for a halt in our destructive measures, but just so long as

one natural oyster bar remains the majority of oystermen would prefer to stand by ancient methods.

In 1906 the General Assembly of Maryland passed "The Haman Oyster Culture Law," after strenuous opposition from the tidewater counties covering a period of many years. This act, which was fathered by Mr. B. Howard Haman of Baltimore, had a two-fold object in view:

1st. To separate the natural oyster bars from the barren and depleted bottoms, in order that the former could always be retained for the oystermen.

2d. To promote and develop oyster culture on the barren and depleted bottoms.



(Photo from Swcpson Earle)

THE HOUSEBOAT "OYSTER"

The floating quarters for the Federal and State engineers while making the oyster survey of Maryland. (See page 98.)

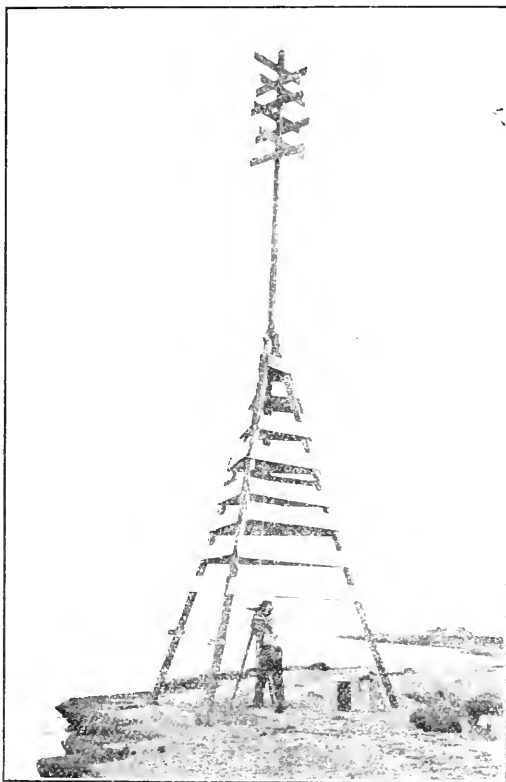
Following the passage of the Maryland Law, an Act of Congress was passed authorizing the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries to assist the State of Maryland by supplying instruments, launches and equipment. These Bureaus also designated

two assistants (Captain Yates and Dr. Moore) to aid the State of Maryland in the undertaking.

After six years of tedious work, which had to be accompanied by an educational campaign in order to interest people in oyster culture, the natural oyster bars of Chesapeake Bay, and the bottoms from which the soft-shell and shedder crabs are taken, were surveyed and charted. The survey was made with great care, and is considered by the Government to be the most complete survey of its character made in the history of the country. At the start of the work, it was realized that the Government and State Engineers would have to be provided with suitable quarters and at the same time be protected from swampy camps, malaria and typhoid fever. The old side-wheel steamer "Thomas L. Wortherly" was purchased, her machinery removed, and she was converted into a houseboat and named "The Oyster." These floating quarters well served their purpose. "The Oyster" was provided with tanks to hold 7,000 gallons of water, coal bunkers with 30 tons capacity, storerooms for equipment and signal lumber, as well as quarters for ten officers and twenty men. The houseboat had no motive power and was towed to her various anchorages by the State Steamer, "Governor R. M. McLane," which was detailed to the Commission from April to October each year, or by the combined efforts of the several steam and gasoline launches, from which the actual surveying of the oyster grounds were made. Without going into details, it may be of interest to know how the oyster bars of Chesapeake Bay were surveyed and separated from the barren bottoms.

Before beginning the actual survey of oyster grounds, the Commission was furnished by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey with projections, constructed on a scale of 1 part in 10,000 (approximately 6 1-3 inches to a statute mile), showing the shore line of localities to be surveyed and the plotted positions of the triangulation stations. The Coast and Geodetic Survey had a

party in the field to erect signals and determine the position of such triangulation stations as were needed by the hydrographic engineers for use in making the survey of the oyster grounds.



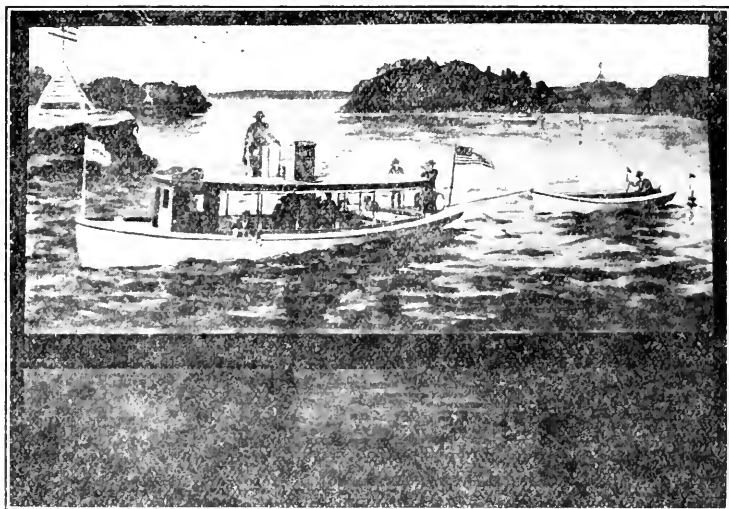
(Photo from Simpson Earle)

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY TRIANGULATION STATION

These stations were erected along different points in the tributaries and the Bay shore, and are the base of the oyster survey.

Prior also to making a survey of any section the local assistant, appointed by the County Commissioners, gave information as to the approximate location and extent

of the oyster grounds of the section, so they could be indicated in pencil on the boat sheets. This information greatly expedited survey operations in that it made surveys of barren bottoms unnecessary and saved cost of erecting unnecessary shore stations beyond the limits of the natural oyster bars.



SURVEY LAUNCH AT WORK

The above picture is the launch "Canvasback," which was detailed by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries to make the survey in the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay. The flag buoy boat is towed at a distance from the launch so as to be over the chain-wire drag, and from which flag buoys are dropped at intervals. The examination boat is seen in the distance. (See page 101.)

METHODS.

The methods employed by the Commission in making the hydrographic survey of the oyster grounds of Maryland, with slight modifications, are the same as those used by the United States Bureau of Fisheries in conducting surveys of oyster grounds in other States and by the

Coast and Geodetic Survey in making hydrographic surveys.

The approximate position of an oyster ground having been pointed out by the local assistant, a zigzag or parallel series of lines of soundings is run over it by the engineers and their assistants in the steam launch "Canvasback," detailed in order to ascertain its exact limits the depth of water over it and the general condition of the bottom.



(Photo from Saccapon Earle)

INTERIOR OF SURVEY LAUNCH

Showing the Chief Engineer and assistants plotting the position of the launch, recording soundings and angles, and the local man holding the chain-wire.

A chart, known as a "boat sheet" (a copy of a polyconic projection), showing the shoreline of the waters of the section being surveyed and the plotted positions of the triangulation stations above which signals have been erected, is spread on a chart board in the launch before the engineers, and upon this boat sheet the positions of the launch at the end of intervals of two or three minutes

while running lines of soundings are plotted by one of the engineers using a three-arm protractor, or position finder, for the purpose.

The position of the launch at each of these intervals is determined by two angles, formed between the launch and three shore signals, observed and measured simultaneously by the engineers with sextants.

By connecting consecutive positions of the launch as thus plotted on the boat sheet, with straight lines, the course and position of the lines of soundings on the oyster ground is shown.

All angles taken during the survey were plotted on the boat sheets by the chief engineer, while an assistant recorded the angles in an angle record book.

During the progress of the launch over an oyster ground the leadsman, occupying a cage attached to the deck on the starboard side forward, throws his leadline at intervals of 20-30 seconds, measuring the depth of water and testing the bottom at each cast. Having made a sounding, the leadsman reports the depth of water, in fathoms and feet, and the character of bottom in the following terms: soft, hard, sticky, rocky or grassy.

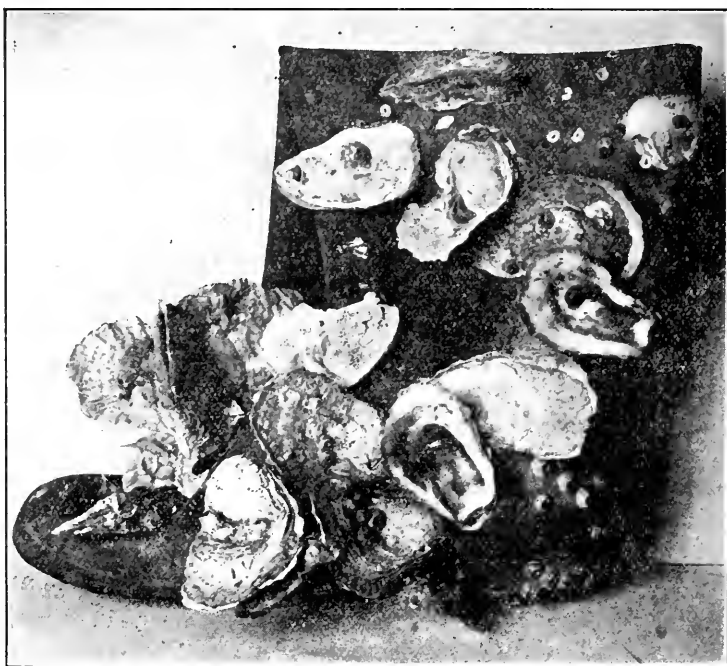
The recorder, seated in the after part of the launch with a clock before him, notifies the leadsman at the end of each 20-30 second intervals, by means of an electric bell, that it is time for a sounding to be made, and in a sounding record book records the depth of water in fathoms and feet, and the character of the bottom as reported by the leadsman, in the following symbols: sft. (soft), stk. (sticky), hrd. (hard), rky. (rocky) or gr. (grassy). The local assistant, operating the chain-wire apparatus from the forward port side of the launch, tests the oyster ground at the end of each 20-30 second interval and reports to the recorder his findings in the following terms: barren, very scattering, scattering, medium or dense. His report is given immediately following that of the leadsman, and is recorded in the sounding record book with the initial letters of the terms used to describe the condition of the ground.

The chain-wire apparatus consists in a piece of heavy chain to which a stout copper wire is attached. When running a line of soundings, the chain at the end of the wire is towed over the bottom, and from the vibrations or lack of vibrations on the wire, the condition of the ground is inferred. The vibrations are detected by holding the wire in the hand. When the drag is passing over barren bottoms, the chain tows smoothly and evenly and no vibrations are transmitted to the wire, but when shells or oysters are struck by the chain, the wire is made to jerk and vibrate. If the vibrations are infrequent the inference is that shells or oysters are very scattering, and when the vibrations become more frequent or constant, a scattering, medium or dense growth of oysters is inferred.

It became apparent early in the survey that the data secured by the survey launch were not sufficient for ascertaining even approximately the quantity of oysters on a given bottom. The vibrations of the wire indicated that the boat was passing over either shells, oysters or stones, but just what quantity or the class of the solid objects had to be determined from another launch, called the "Investigator," which was equipped with oyster tongs and apparatus for examining the bottom to find out just what was there. From the survey launch, flag station buoys were dropped on the various lines of soundings and were well distributed over every oyster bar. From these examinations the standard of the natural oyster bar was fixed. The Commission having based its definition of a natural oyster bar on a decision of Judge Goldsborough of Dorchester County: "Where oystermen resort to for a livelihood"; in other words, when a bar or section thereof was found depleted to the extent that there were but few oysters and shells and no young growth, it was not considered, in the sense of the Commission's definition, a natural oyster bar.

The forty-two published oyster charts covering the waters of Chesapeake Bay and tributaries within the

borders of Maryland show all the boundaries and corners of the delineated natural oyster bars and crabbing bottoms. The total acreage of oyster bars is 215,845 and crabbing bottoms 43,991, or a total of 259,836 acres set aside exclusively for the oystermen and crabbers of Chesapeake Bay, which is equivalent to sixteen acres for each waterman engaged in taking oysters or crabs from the State's public grounds.

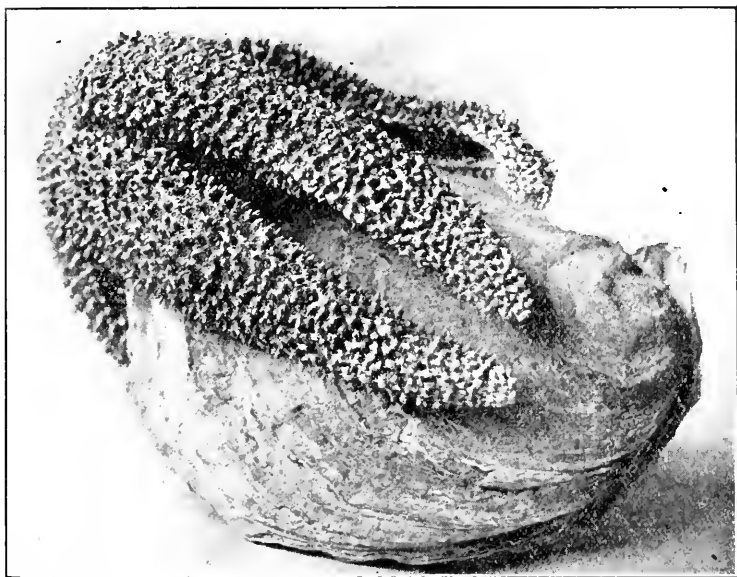


(Photo from Dr. Hugh M. Smith)

OYSTERS GROWING ON A BOOT

The law required that all the corners of the delineated natural oyster bars should be marked with buoys, known as "State buoys." The engineer had to design a special buoy to meet the requirements according to depths of water and over 3,000 were established. The law also

provided that after the survey of a county, or section, was completed and charted, that the charts and reports should be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in the county covered by survey, and that for four months thereafter appeals could be made by both oystermen and planters if more than five acres of natural oyster rock had been omitted from the survey or more than five acres of barren bottom included. Appeals were made in Anne



(Photo from Dr. Hugh M. Smith)

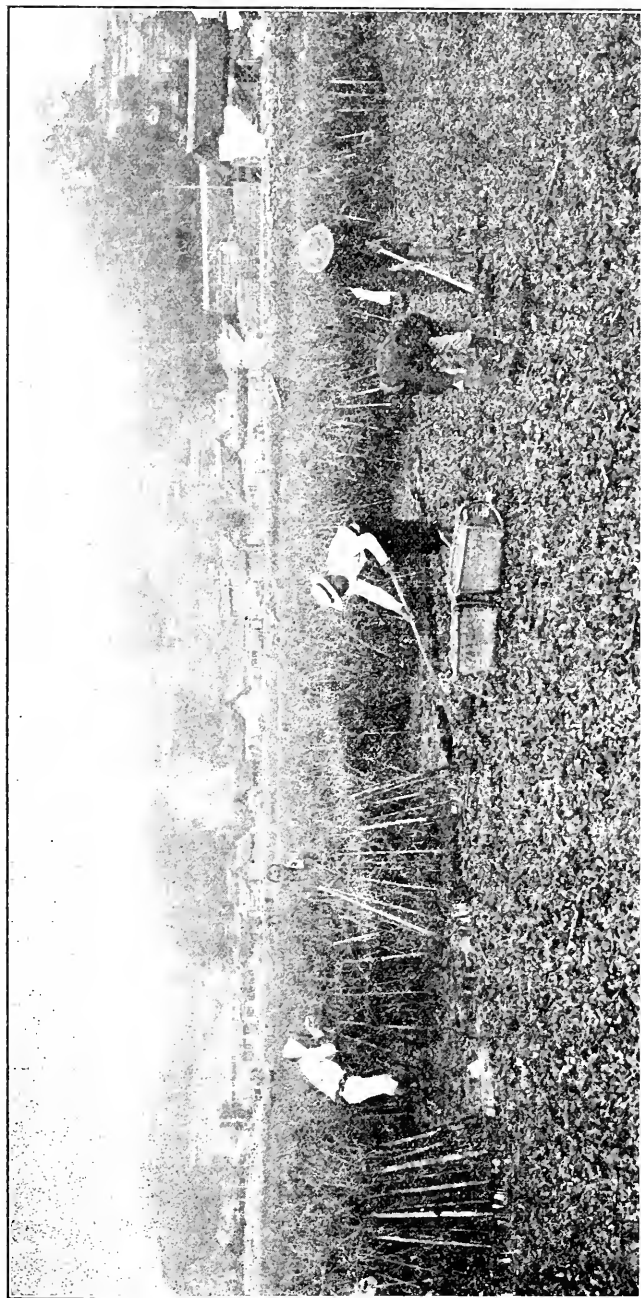
STARFISH ATTACKING AN OYSTER

It is remarkable that a weak creature like the common starfish should be able to prey on an animal so strongly fortified as an oyster. The starfish acts by attaching itself to the lips of the oyster shell and exerting a steady and long-sustained traction with each of its numerous small suckers. After a time the powerful adductor muscle of the oyster becomes fatigued, the valves open, and the starfish inserts its stomach and devours the helpless oyster at leisure. The Chesapeake is practically free from this dreaded oyster enemy.

Arundel and Calvert Counties by the oystermen, while in Somerset County an appeal was filed by a planter. The areas claimed omitted from the survey of the Western Shore counties were bars not pointed out by the local county representatives, and these were added, after a resurvey, to the satisfaction of the oystermen. The planters' case was somewhat more complex and is at this date pending a decision by the Court of Somerset County.

Until after the meeting of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1912, but little leasing had been done, and many of the old lot holders had abandoned their holdings or ceased to pay rent. There were several reasons for this: the Oyster Culture Act of 1906 was a compromise measure and the oyster farmer was so restricted in the number of acres he could lease, the manner of harvesting his oyster crops and the high rental charged per acre under these restrictions, that he was too discouraged to take the risk. The Legislature in 1912 passed the Campbell-Price amendments, which gives the planter an increased acreage in the bay and tributaries (530 acres). The planter is permitted to dredge his oysters from his leased ground regardless of location (tributary or bay), although with antiquated sail-power. The rate of rental per acre was left with the Commission to fix from April 1, 1913, and the Commission has made a flat rental of \$1.00 per acre for the first ten years then increase \$1.00 each two years until the seventeenth year, when it reaches the maximum of \$5.00 an acre, which is charged for the balance of the twenty-year lease. The "Price amendment" provides that one-half of the revenue from leased oyster grounds be used for the purchase of shells to spread over the natural oyster bars for their maintenance.

Since the passage of the 1912 Act, there has been a great awakening to the possibilities of oyster culture in Maryland, and 36,000 acres of bottoms have been applied for. The State steamer, "Governor McLane," with the Commission's engineers, are now engaged surveying off oyster farms, and up to June 30, 1913, over 13,000 acres



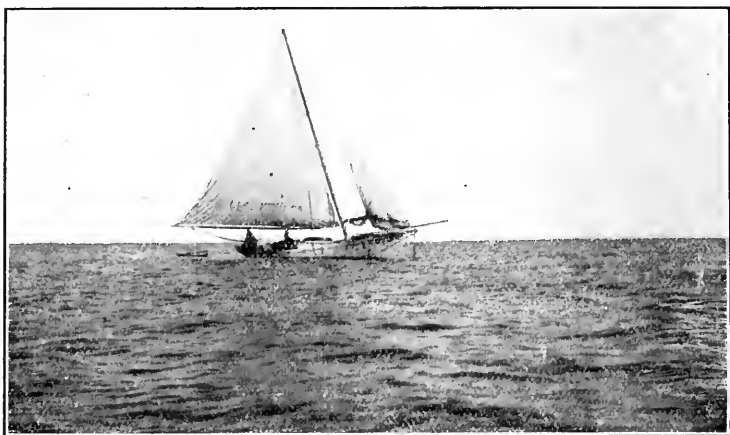
(Photo from Dr. Hugh M. Smith)

LOW TIDE IN A JAPANESE OYSTER PARK: INLAND SEA

The distinctive feature of Japanese oyster culture is that the very young oysters are not allowed to settle on shells or other forms of cultch commercially employed in America, but are collected on bamboo stalks to which the branches and leaves are attached. At high tide these grounds are submerged to a depth of 15 feet. In France tile is used to catch the spat, and when the oyster is about as large as a quarter it is scraped off and planted on prepared bottoms. In Holland the oyster is grown in wire cages and suspended vertically in the water, there not being sufficient bottoms available for oyster culture.

had been surveyed. As was expected, the pioneer planters are meeting with opposition in certain sections of the tidewater counties and oyster wars have been threatening.

The oystermen now claim that the natural oyster rocks are being leased out, and they are organizing oystermen's protective associations for the purpose of taking their complaints to the Legislature. It is hoped and believed that their claims may be adjusted to their satisfaction without serious injury to the planting industry.



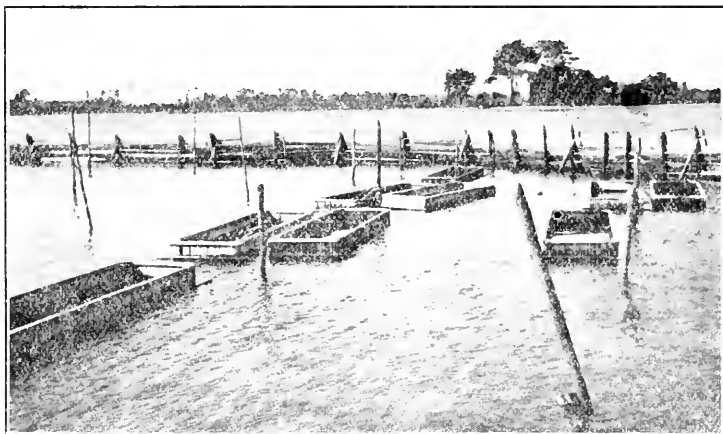
(Photo from Swepson Earle)

CRAB SCRAPING SLOOP

These boats are equipped with dredges with long bag nets, and scrape over the grassy bottoms for the soft shell and shedder crabs. A fleet of 500 boats works along the west side of Tangier Sound during the crabbing season. A man and boy sometimes make \$100 a month from this industry.

It was not the intention of the writer to dwell entirely upon one shellfish of the Chesapeake in this article, but the one referred to is of so great importance to the people of Maryland that most of the space allotted has been used, nevertheless, just a few words will be said regarding the "blue crab," our second most important fishery industry.

Prof. H. Seno of the Imperial Institute of Tokio has been sent to this country by the Japanese Government, and was referred to Maryland by the United States Fish Commissioner to study our oyster industry. In questioning Prof. Seno on the crab industry of Japan, he informed me that his country exported fifty million dollars worth of canned crab meat a year and that the United States imported 60 per cent. and England the balance; he also said that the conservation of the industry was in the hands of their Government.



(Photo from Simpson Earle)

CRAB SHEDDING FLOATS

The crab boats sell their catch daily to the crab houses, located along the tributaries, and the shedder or peeler crabs are placed in these floats for twenty-four hours and then shipped as soft crabs to Northern and Western markets.

Maryland has a million-dollar crab industry, and the demand for this crustacea is increasing annually, yet the State of Maryland has passed no laws to protect even the female crab. Thirty-five years ago a few dozen soft crabs were shipped from Crisfield to Philadelphia; it is now a common sight to see from seven to ten carloads leave Crisfield for northern and western markets most

any day between May and September. The "blue crab," which uses the great Chesapeake Basin in common, must be protected by the Commonwealths of Maryland and Virginia, or else it will meet with the same fate as the diamond-back terrapin, which was once (less than fifty years ago) so plentiful on the Eastern Shore of Maryland that a law was enacted to prevent slave holders from forcing their slaves to partake of this now toothsome delicacy more frequently than three times a week. If some far-sighted Marylander had, at that time, offered a bill to conserve the diamond-back terrapin, he would have most likely been confined in a lunatic asylum. Experience has proven, however, that the proper time to conserve any of our natural resources is at a period when most plentiful, and when laws of conservation will least affect the industry, and the people so engaged. It is hoped that the next Legislature will take some steps to protect the "crab" before this valuable marine product is classed with others beyond restoration by Nature alone.

OYSTER INDUSTRY OF MARYLAND, 1912

ITEMS	PRIVATE AREAS		PUBLIC AREAS		TOTAL	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
PERSONS AND WAGES						
Persons engaged:						
On vessels fishing..	3		4,086		4,089	
On vessels transporting.....	8		808		816	
In shore or boat fisheries.....	524		8,930		9,454	
Shoresmen.....	45		9,883		9,928	
Total.....	580		23,707		24,287	
Wages paid:						
Dredging.....		\$790		\$466,385		\$467,175
Tonging.....		35,068		967,184		1,002,252
Transporting.....		590		101,197		101,787
Planting and transplanting.....		5,020				5,020
Wholesale trade.....		4,855		1,143,552		1,148,407
Total.....		\$46,323		\$2,678,318		\$2,724,641
VESSELS, BOATS, APPARATUS AND OTHER PROPERTY						
Vessels fishing.....	1	\$500	771	\$542,375	772	\$542,875
Net tonnage.....	7		7,895		7,902	
Vessels transporting.....	4	3,000	299	351,125	303	354,125
Net tonnage.....	35		7,286		7,321	
Gasoline boats.....	25	8,675	1,324	269,765	1,349	269,440
Sail and row boats.....	146	4,480	3,203	235,720	3,349	240,200
Apparatus—Vessel fisheries:						
Dredges.....			3,017	34,927	3,017	34,927
Tons.....	6	30	73	509	79	539
Apparatus—Shore fisheries:						
Dredges.....	8	60	1,595	14,029	1,603	14,089
Tongs.....	170	776	9,240	47,516	9,410	48,292
Shore and accessory property.....		12,215		1,665,985		1,678,200
Cash capital.....		1,900		795,500		797,400
Total.....		\$31,636		\$3,948,451		\$3,980,087
PLANTING OPERATIONS						
Oyster grounds owned or leased...acres..	*3,445.00	\$186,525			*3,445.00	\$186,525
Oyster grounds under culture...acres..	2 270.00				2,270.00	
Grounds planted during year...acres..	219.00				219.00	
Materials planted during the year:						
Seed oysters, bu.....	68,160	\$18,416			68,160	\$18,416
Oyster shells, ".....	26,350	948			26,350	948
Total.....		\$19,364				\$19,364
Oysters on private areas at the end of the year, bu.....	769,785	\$210,028			769,785	\$210,028

*Includes 330.50 acres held by tenure other than lease.

OYSTER INDUSTRY OF MARYLAND, 1912

ITEMS	PRIVATE AREAS		PUBLIC AREAS		TOTAL	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
PRODUCTS						
Vessel fisheries:						
With dredges—						
Market oy-						
sters...bu..	150	\$60	1,852,940	\$830,605	1,853,090	\$830,665
With tongs—						
Market oy-						
sters...bu..	1,150	608	17,430	7,063	18,580	7,671
Total.....	1,300	\$668	1,870,370	\$837,668	1,871,670	\$838,336
Shore fisheries:						
With dredges—						
Market oy-						
sters...bu..	6,050	\$3,075	446,758	\$175,618	452,808	\$178,693
With tongs—						
Market oy-						
sters...bu..	272,660	145,326	2,909,333	961,777	3,172,993	1,107,103
Seed oy-						
sters...bu..			12,950	3,627	12,950	3,627
Total.....	278,710	\$148,401	3,360,041	\$1,141,022	3,638,751	\$1,289,423
Grand total.....	280,010	\$149,069	5,230,411	\$1,978,690	5,510,421	\$2,127,759
WHOLESALE TRADE						
Market oysters sold						
in the shell...bu..					136,617	\$139,820
Oysters sold						
opened.....gal..					†3,769,766	3,588,873
Oysters						
canned.....cans..					10,170,608	775,907
Oyster shells						
sold.....bu..					4,893,297	73,128
Crushed oyster shells						
sold.....tons..					10,000	54,375
Lime from oyster						
shells.....tons..					3,968	8,070
Total.....						\$4,640,173
Expenses connected						
with wholesale						
trade.....						\$872,326

NOTE.—In Maryland the revenue to the State from leases on oyster grounds, license fees, and other sources, in 1912, was \$83,997, and the cost of administration was \$117,949. There was considerable interchange of persons, boats, and apparatus between private and public areas, but in the above table they are shown where they did the most work.

† Exclusive of opened oysters bought from dealers in Virginia.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE OYSTER PRODUCT OF
MARYLAND FOR VARIOUS YEARS FROM 1880 TO 1912*

YEARS.	MARYLAND.	
	Bushels.	Value.
1880.....	10,600,000	\$4,730,476
1887.....	8,148,217	2,683,435
1888.....	8,531,658	2,877,790
1890.....	10,450,087	4,854,746
1891.....	9,945,058	5,295,866
1897.....	7,254,934	2,885,202
1901.....	5,685,561	3,031,518
1904.....	4,429,650	2,417,674
1908.....	6,232,000	2,228,330
1912.....	5,510,421	2,127,759

* The statistics for 1908 in this table are from data published by the Bureau of the Census.

Shell Fish Commission

The Board of Shell Fish Commissioners of Maryland consists of Benjamin K. Green, Westover, chairman; Frank S. Revell, Marley, treasurer; William H. Maltbie, Baltimore, secretary.

The duties of this Board are to survey the oyster grounds of the State, to preserve the natural oyster bars to the Public Fishery and to endeavor to lease the bottoms outside the natural oyster bars to residents of the State for oyster culture.

The field work of the survey of the oyster grounds was begun June 29, 1906, and was completed November 28, 1910. The complete results of the survey, published in February, 1912, are for distribution at the office of the Commission, 311-312 Marine Bank Bldg., Baltimore.

The classification and distribution of the bottoms beneath the tidewaters in Maryland, exclusive of the Potomac River, as ascertained and developed by the Commission, consist in:

COUNTY	Area of Bottoms Beneath Tidewaters in Acres.	Area of Natural Oyster Bars in Acres.	Area of Crabbing Grounds in Acres	Area of Clam Beds in Acres	Area of Barren Bottoms Suitable for Oyster Culture in Acres	Area of Other Barren Bottoms in Acres
Anne Arundel	100,700	33,676	.....	.....	5,000	62,024
Baltimore....	26,500	3,010	.....	.....	2,000	21,490
Calvert.....	80,600	12,413	.....	.....	14,000	54,187
Charles.....	5,400	2,285	.....	.....	1,500	1,615
Dorchester...	235,200	33,562	11,883	.....	20,500	169,255
Kent.....	58,400	12,809	.....	.....	3,000	42,591
Queen Anne's	76,300	24,721	.....	.....	6,000	45,579
Somerset.....	170,800	27,480	32,108	506	25,000	85,706
St. Mary's....	127,000	25,755	.....	.....	14,000	87,245
Talbot.....	119,200	36,564	.....	.....	7,000	75,636
Wicomico.....	10,300	2,038	.....	.....	600	7,662
Worcester....	5,700	1,655	.....	.....	2,200	1,845
Totals.....	1,016,100	215,968	43,991	506	100,800	654,835

The Haman Oyster Culture Law, as passed in 1906, was for the survey of the natural oyster beds, but its provisions for oyster culture operations were inadequate. The law as amended and re-enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1912 now makes oyster culture possible. The planter feels more encouraged since the removal of some of the narrow restrictions. The section which permits him to scrape his plants, although by antiquated methods, and those referring to the reduction of rentals and increased area, have awakened a new interest in oyster culture. Since April, 1912, about 3,000 acres have been surveyed and leased, and some 6,500 applied for; the latter area to be marked off in the spring of 1913. More than 2,000 acres of this area call for the bottoms beneath the open bay, where each citizen of Maryland is permitted to lease from 5 to 500 acres, and it is here that the State offers some of the best bottoms for oyster farming in the world.

MINERAL AND GEOLOGICAL SECTION

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Maryland Geological and Economic Survey, Johns Hopkins University, 532 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

Commission

Governor—Phillips Lee Goldsborough, President, Annapolis.

Comptroller—Emerson C. Harrington, Cambridge.

President Johns Hopkins University—Ira Remsen, Executive Officer, Baltimore.

President Maryland Agricultural College—R. W. Silvester, Secretary, College Park.

Scientific Staff

Superintendent and State Geologist—William Bullock Clark, Baltimore.

Assistant State Geologist—Edward B. Mathews, Baltimore.

Chief Engineer—W. W. Crosby, Baltimore.

Geologists—Charles K. Swartz, Edward W. Berry and J. T. Singewald, Jr.

The State Geological and Economic Survey prepares reports and maps describing the natural resources and physical features of the State. They represent extensive studies of the topography, geology, mineral resources, agricultural soils, climate and forest growths. The reports as issued deal with individual counties, special subjects like coal or clay, or questions of general interest. The county maps are on the scale of one mile to one inch and show the distribution of the roads, geological formations, agricultural soils, and forests within the county. Other more general State maps, suitable for wall purposes, automobiling, etc., are also issued on different scales. The statistics gathered by the State Geological Survey, working in co-operation with the Federal Bureau, show the following:

VALUE OF THE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1902-1911.

Year.	Coal and Coke.	Stone.	Flint and Feldspar.	Sand and Gravel.	Lime and Cement.	Clay and Clay Products.	Ores (Gold, Copper, Iron, Mineral Paint).	Mineral Waters.	Miscellaneous (Soapstone, Talc, Mar- ble, Silica, etc.)	Total.
1902 . . .	\$5,579,809	\$1,113,854	\$83,236	.....	\$187,597	\$1,915,417	\$61,826	\$45,100	\$5,500	\$ 9,282,339
1903 . . .	7,189,784	1,126,992	86,898	.....	469,113	1,921,821	33,612	45,918	9,360	10,883,498
1904 . . .	6,940,739	1,160,676	98,807	\$219,268	345,329	1,886,277	25,421	44,320	5,850	10,726,747
1905 . . .	6,941,882	1,409,053	75,552	436,828	393,741	2,282,856	35,152	44,627	6,782	11,626,473
1906 . . .	7,602,790	1,370,924	126,832	285,797	383,135	2,178,617	15,624	58,334	21,416	12,043,469
1907 . . .	8,035,772	1,555,415	92,503	268,048	334,316	1,916,238	34,767	110,039	32,250	12,397,348
1908 . . .	6,173,375	1,070,623	104,563	404,166	332,455	1,472,481	37,758	75,858	23,700	9,694,929
1909 . . .	5,591,148	1,146,793	86,663	193,557	482,445	1,774,676	32,061	90,855	18,000	9,416,398
1910 . . .	7,174,931	1,243,334	97,750	396,357	629,923	1,898,674	38,743	102,371	5,543	11,587,636
1911 . . .	6,527,645	1,209,374	90,551	246,486	588,099	1,804,823	20,906	150,966	6,392	10,645,242

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY

State Board of Forestry, Johns Hopkins University, 532 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

Governor—Phillips Lee Goldsborough, President, Annapolis.

Comptroller—Emerson C. Harrington, Cambridge.

President Johns Hopkins University—Ira Remsen, Baltimore.

President Maryland Agricultural College—R. W. Silvester, College Park.

State Geologist—William Bullock Clark, Executive Officer, Baltimore.

Robert Garrett, Baltimore.

William McCulloh Brown, Oakland.

State Forester and Secretary—F. W. Besley, Baltimore.

Assistant State Forester—Chapin Jones, Baltimore.

The State Board of Forestry is engaged in promoting the forest interests of the State. The State Forester investigates forest conditions and needs. On July 1, 1912, the field work of the forest survey of the State by counties was completed. Forest reports with maps have been published for Kent, Allegany, Prince George's and Garrett, and those for other counties will soon follow. A forest protection organization is maintained, consisting of forest wardens, patrolmen and watchmen at lookout stations; in all, about 100 men. Woodlot and timberland examinations are made upon the application of any landowner in the State and advice given as to management. Advice is also given in the establishment of tree plantations. The State Forest Reserves, three in Garrett County and one in Baltimore County (in all, 1,950 acres), are being protected from fires and improved. The Patapsco Reserve along the Patapsco River will be very much enlarged by the addition of several tracts that are to be given to the State and other lands to be purchased with the \$50,000 appropriated by the General Assembly of 1912 for this purpose. Information concerning the forests and forest uses has been published in the four biennial reports, the county reports and special reports and leaflets, any of which may be obtained upon application.

WOODED AREA, AMOUNT AND VALUE OF STANDING TIMBER IN
MARYLAND

(Includes all species of trees 10 inches and over in diameter measured at breast height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground.)

COUNTY.	Wooded Area, Acres.	Per Cent. of County Wooded.	TOTAL STAND. (10 Inches and Over in Diameter.)			Approximate Stumpage, Value.
			Hardwoods M bd. ft.†	Pines, M bd. ft.†	Total, M bd. ft.†	
Allegany.....	163,650	51	134,948	24,164	159,112	\$409,862
Anne Arundel...	92,647	34	112,745	5,814	118,559	474,236
Baltimore.....	103,523	26	197,355	11,988	209,343	837,372
Calvert.....	62,390	45	70,638	7,717	78,355	314,552
Caroline.....	63,142	30	30,284	64,013	94,297	441,201
Carroll.....	39,292	13	85,377	179	85,556	402,713
Cecil.....	55,642	25	94,322	.....	94,322	400,253
Charles.....	147,840	50	121,968	40,656	162,624	650,496
Dorchester.....	140,742	38	83,762	311,444	395,206	1,892,268
Frederick.....	86,481	22	127,649	333	127,982	512,261
Garrett.....	273,357	64	365,698	*45,321	411,019	1,095,181
Harford.....	81,872	29	147,204	148	147,352	589,408
Howard.....	37,130	24	99,605	190	99,795	399,180
Kent.....	33,755	17	50,129	149	50,278	201,261
Montgomery....	68,851	28	123,133	7,523	130,656	522,624
Prince George's..	127,200	41	107,838	8,720	116,558	446,232
Queen Anne's....	59,279	25	65,558	11,019	76,577	327,059
St. Mary's.....	119,080	50	83,831	61,823	145,654	603,338
Somerset.....	68,371	25	30,898	166,304	197,202	955,112
Talbot.....	45,812	29	29,673	123,140	152,813	734,392
Washington.....	79,516	27	144,652	17,876	162,528	667,988
Wicomico.....	111,513	47	26,606	97,639	124,245	540,713
Worcester.....	134,627	43	94,796	93,099	187,895	749,883
Totals.....	2,195,714	35	2,428,669	1,099,259	3,527,928	\$14,167,585

* Includes Hemlock.

† Doyle log measure used.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN MARYLAND

A Sketch of Its Early History and Present Status

BY J. H. K. SHANNAHAN, JR.

At the present time there are only two companies in Maryland manufacturing iron or steel, viz.: the Muirkirk Furnace Company of Prince George's County and the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point. The former has a single furnace of small tonnage, which makes a specialty of foundry iron, while the great plant of the latter has spread the fame of Maryland over the civilized world. Steel rails made at Sparrows Point have been sent to China, Japan, Australia, Mexico, South America, Russia and have even been laid in the streets of London. Its ships are plying the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific and besides flying the merchant flags, in many cases carry the colors of Uncle Sam, as Maryland has contributed liberally to his Navy. Tug boats, suction dredges, barges, colliers and torpedo destroyers have all been built at the works on the Patapsco.

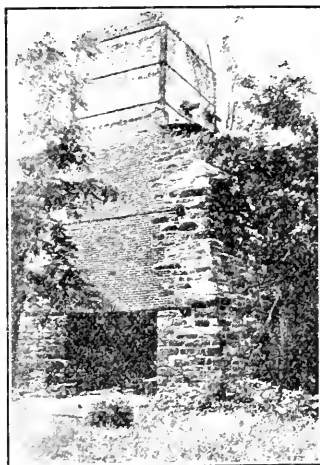
Before taking up the steel industry as we find it today, it may prove profitable, and will surely be of interest, to take a glimpse at its early beginnings. It will be a surprise to many, no doubt, to know that as far back as 190 years ago, practically the only manufactured product in the province was iron. At that time the colonists were giving their undivided attention to agricultural pursuits and for many years to follow, hence, the number of articles actually manufactured by them was small.

The first iron works in Maryland were erected in Cecil County. The exact date is a bit uncertain, but it

is known to have been prior to 1716. Iron works as first introduced were of necessity crude. They consisted of two units, a furnace to reduce the local ores to pig iron, and forges or bloomeries in which the iron was made into a malleable state.

As early as 1718 the records show that Maryland and Virginia shipped to England three tons and seven hundredweight of bar iron, on which the mother country collected £6 19s. 1d., or \$33.75 in our currency, as export duty.

The following year the Legislature offered 100 acres of land free to any person who owned or would set up a furnace or forge in the province. This must have had the



TYPE OF MARYLAND FURNACE IN 18TH CENTURY

desired effect, or at least for some reason the number of furnaces increased in 1756 to a total of eight with nine forges. In 1761 the output of pig iron was 2,500 tons annually and about 600 tons of bar iron.

The first furnace above mentioned was built on Principio Creek in Cecil County and was ever known as the "Principio Furnace," and until recently there has

always been a furnace at that locality, though there were long periods when it was inactive.

The Principio Company later built other furnaces, one on the lands of Augustine Washington, the father of George, on the Rappahannock River in Virginia, and others in Maryland. They were always located near a considerable supply of ore. These ores, then as now, were of an inferior quality and could not be successfully worked in the modern blast furnace for the commercial uses of today.

While the history of the Principio Company is of great interest, we must pass on, nor can we pause to mention the names and locations of all the early furnaces. Suffice it to say that from 1716 to 1896 there had been 45 furnaces at one time or another divided in the different counties as follows:

Baltimore	16
Cecil	2
Anne Arundel	2
Harford	4
Howard	2
Frederick	5
Washington	6
Garrett	1
Worcester	1
Allegany	4
Prince George's	1
Carroll	1
	<hr/>
	45

Of this number, the Muirkirk furnace in Prince George's County is the only one now in operation and that furnace, with necessary repairs, of course, has been in use for over 50 years. These figures do not, of course, include the furnaces at Sparrows Point.

The Eastern Shore appears to have had only one and its ruins may be seen today near Snow Hill in Worcester County, on land now owned by Senator John Walter Smith. This is the old Nassawango furnace

around which the Maryland author, George Alfred Townsend, wove that charming Eastern Shore romance, "The Entailed Hat."

We may now properly consider the iron and steel trade of Maryland of today, in which case a brief history of the Sparrows Point plant is not out of place. In order to start right, let us make it clear that there is not at this time and never has been a town in Maryland known as "Steeltown." Sparrows Point was on the map of Maryland 60 years before Baltimore City was thought of. It takes its name from the original grantee, Thomas Sparrows.

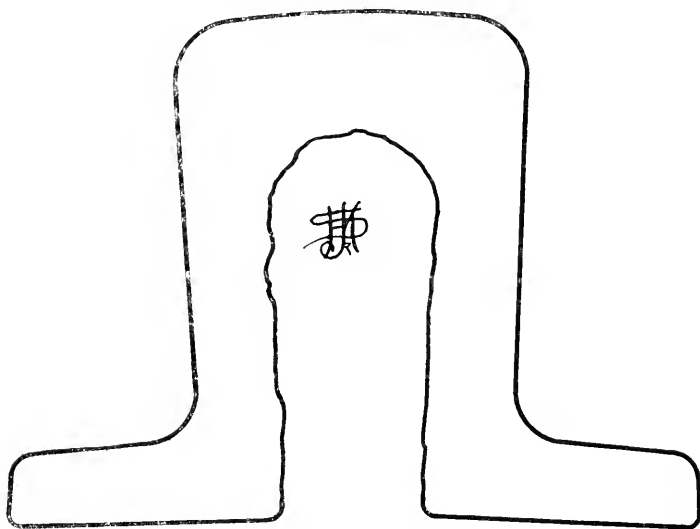
In 1882 large deposits of low phosphorus ore were discovered in Cuba in which the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steeltown, Pa., acquired a large interest. To utilize these ores to the best advantage, it was decided to build blast furnaces at a tidewater point readily reached by the coals of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The site of Sparrows Point appealed to the officials of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and in 1887 the construction of four blast furnaces was begun. In October, 1889, the first pig iron was made. It was at first the intention of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to ship the iron to their works at Steeltown, but with the development of methods for the direct use of the molten pig iron, the obvious advantage of locating Bessemer works and rolling mills in the immediate neighborhood of the blast furnaces, led to the abandonment of the original plan and to the construction of the plant first known as the Maryland Extension of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and now as the Maryland Steel Company.

The first Bessemer steel ever made in Maryland was blown on August 1, 1891, and the first steel rail ever rolled was made for the Pennsylvania Railroad on the 7th of that same month. It was of the 60 pound per yard section and is now considered a rather light type.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the first iron rails ever rolled in America were made at the Mount Savage mills in 1844.

The plant of the Maryland Steel Company, employing close to 5,000 persons, is easily the largest and most interesting of Maryland's manufacturing industries. The town of Sparrows Point, carefully laid out, with a water supply obtained from deep artesian wells, an underground sewage system, the best equipped public school south of Philadelphia, churches and other public institutions, has long been a model industrial community and is annually visited by other manufacturers for suggestions which they might adopt.



SECTION OF FIRST IRON RAIL MADE IN AMERICA, ROLLED IN 1844,
AT MOUNT SAVAGE, MD.

To sum up, while other states produce more iron and steel than does Maryland, due to their geographical position, yet the 400,000 tons of pig iron and the 360,000 tons of steel rails made annually at the Sparrows Point plant, not to mention the ships which are there constructed, entitles the State to considerable recognition as an iron and steel producer.

UNION STOCK YARDS REPORT

The following table, furnished by Mr. Jacob Hann, Jr., secretary, shows the receipts and exports of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Baltimore, for the year ending December 31, 1912.

The number of cars received during the year was 14,666, containing 147,614 cattle, 427,995 sheep, 880,133 hogs, 27,160 calves, 4,169 horses and 1,763 mules.

The exports amounted to 101 cars, containing 1,941 cattle. No exports were made after April. This is an increase in receipts over 1911 of 3,512 sheep, 40,987 hogs, 271 horses and 818 mules and a decrease of 5,891 cattle, 5,134 calves, and 320 cars. The decrease in exports over 1911 amounted to 489 cars and 8,861 head of cattle. In February the exports were 46 per cent. of the entire year.

Shipments show for the year, 69,398 cattle, 279,230 sheep, 220,895 hogs, 7,614 calves, 3,655 horses, 1,400 mules and 7,013 cars, being an increase over 1911 of 1,270 sheep, 5,342 hogs, 174 horses and 590 mules, and a decrease over 1911 of 14,365 cattle, 5,906 calves and 608 cars.

EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912.

MONTHS	CATTLE	CARS
January.....	374	20
February.....	893	47
March.....	374	19
April.....	300	15
May.....		
June.....		
July.....		
August.....		
September.....		
October.....		
November.....		
December.....		
Totals.....	1,941	101
Totals for 1911.....	10,802	590

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, MD., FOR THE YEAR 1912.

	CATTLE	SHEEP	HOGS	CALVES	HORSES	MULES	CARS
January.....	6,265	7,097	27,043	402	436	259	640
February.....	2,638	4,639	19,645	148	450	235	371
March.....	2,309	2,958	20,102	226	312	152	330
April.....	2,252	2,781	23,903	365	302	87	348
May.....	1,727	6,261	16,627	526	110	54	273
June.....	1,237	25,328	13,545	918	133	37	324
July.....	6,000	43,826	13,460	1,386	106	13	656
August.....	10,714	72,625	11,981	1,795	199	58	969
September....	15,670	42,980	15,552	868	337	128	1,160
October.....	12,136	35,590	17,320	492	484	91	921
November.....	4,625	27,391	19,528	279	434	110	557
December.....	3,825	7,754	22,189	209	352	176	464
Totals	69,398	279,230	220,895	7,614	3,655	1,400	7,013
for 1911	83,763	277,960	215,553	13,520	3,481	810	7,621

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, MD., FOR THE YEAR 1912.

	CATTLE	SHEEP	HOGS	CALVES	HORSES	MULES	CARS
January	12,974	17,727	90,542	2,176	448	260	1,320
February	7,130	12,825	80,319	1,354	510	298	942
March	9,667	14,327	86,907	1,844	431	194	1,060
April	8,008	12,584	76,046	2,211	359	130	928
May	7,844	16,397	75,209	2,641	147	73	895
June	8,177	39,545	66,108	3,931	175	45	991
July	10,630	53,358	53,748	2,869	131	36	1,114
August	17,631	90,652	45,190	2,632	231	121	1,536
September	24,055	59,808	55,650	2,561	378	168	1,806
October	18,912	49,836	71,507	1,935	510	114	1,580
November	11,752	41,021	88,761	1,578	494	113	1,295
December	10,834	19,915	90,146	1,428	355	211	1,199
Totals . . .	147,614	427,995	880,133	27,160	4,169	1,763	14,666
Totals for 1911	153,505	424,483	839,146	32,294	3,898	745	14,986

EDUCATION

MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

School Year 1912-1913. Office, Annapolis.

State Board of Education

Gov. P. L. Goldsborough, President.

M. Bates Stephens, Secretary.

Clayton Purnell, Frostburg, Allegany County.

T. H. Lewis, Westminster, Carroll County.

H. C. Longnecker, Towson, Baltimore County.

T. H. Brock, Princess Anne, Somerset County.

W. T. Warburton, Elkton, Cecil County.

John O. Spencer, Baltimore City.

State Superintendent of Public Education—M. Bates Stephens, Annapolis.

Assistant Superintendent—B. K. Purdum, Annapolis.

Principal State Normal School—Sarah E. Richmond, Baltimore,

Principal State Normal School No. 2—Edward F. Webb, Frostburg.

Principal Normal and Industrial School (Colored)—D. S. S. Goodloe, Bowie.

County School Superintendents

John E. Edwards.....Cumberland.....Allegany County.

George M. Perdew, Asst..Cumberland.....Allegany County.

Samuel Garner.....Annapolis.....Anne Arundel County.

Albert S. Cook.....Towson.....Baltimore County.

John T. Hershner, Asst..Towson.....Baltimore County.

Jas. B. Lattimer.....Prince Frederick. Calvert County.

Edward M. Noble.....Denton.....Caroline County.

George T. Morelock.....Westminster.....Carroll County.

Joseph M. McVey.....Elkton.....Cecil County.

Thomas M. Carpenter....La Plata.....Charles County.

A. Stengle Marine.....Cambridge.....Dorchester County.

Jos. B. Meredith, Asst....Cambridge.....Dorchester County.

John T. White.....Frederick.....Frederick County.

S. N. Young, Asst.....Frederick.....Frederick County.

Franklin E. Rathbun.....Oakland.....Garrett County.

Charles T. Wright.....Bel Air.....Harford County.

County School Superintendents—Continued

Woodland C. Phillips....Ellicott City....Howard County.
 Jefferson L. Smyth.....Chestertown.....Kent County.
 Earle B. Wood.....Rockville.....Montgomery County.
 Frederick Sasscer.....Upper Marlboro..Prince George's County.
 Byron J. Grimes.....Centreville.....Queen Anne's County.
 George W. Joy.....Leonardtown....St. Mary's County.
 Wm. H. Dashiell.....Princess Anne...Somerset County.
 Nicholas Orem.....Easton.....Talbot County.
 W. Merrick Huyett.....Hagerstown....Washington County.
 Wm. J. Holloway.....Salisbury.....Wicomico County.
 Edgar W. McMaster.....Pocomoke City...Worcester County.

Baltimore City

Office, Corner Madison and Lafayette Avenues.

Superintendent—Francis A. Soper.

Assistants—Charles J. Koch, Charles A. A. J. Miller, Andrew
 J. Pietsch, Joseph C. Hands, Rowland Watts, Robert W. Elliott.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN MARYLAND

Name of Institution	Location	Founded	Sex	Attendance
Naval Academy.....	Annapolis	1845.	Males....	732
Washington College.....	Chestertown	1782.	Both....	122
St. John's College.....	Annapolis	1785.	Males....	202
Mt. St. Mary's College.....	Emmitsburg	1808.	Males....	334
Frederick College.....	Frederick	1830.	Both....	210
New Windsor College.....	New Windsor..	1843.	Both....	48
Loyola College.....	Baltimore	1852.	Males....	284
Maryland Agricultural Col..	College Park..	1856.	Males....	415
Rock Hill College.....	Ellicott City...	1857.	Males....	182
Western Maryland College..	Westminster	1867.	Both....	235
Morgan College (colored)...	Baltimore	1866.	Both....	312
Johns Hopkins University...	Baltimore	1874.	Both....	802
Goucher College.....	Baltimore	1885.	Females..	362
Woman's College.....	Frederick	1845.	Females..	242
Maryland Col. for Women...	Lutherville	1853.	Females..	135
Notre Dame Col. of Md....	Baltimore	1848.	Females..	300
Mt. St. Joseph's College.....	Baltimore	1875.	Males....	186
University of Maryland.....	{ Baltimore and Annapolis...	1812.	Males....	1,098
Peabody Cons. of Music....				
Col. of Physicians and Surg..	Baltimore	1872.	Males....	109
Baltimore Medical College...	Baltimore	1881.	Males....	282
Balto. Polytechnic Institute..	Baltimore	1883.	Males....	1,005
Maryland Institute.....	Baltimore	1827.	Both....	1,562

THE HOPKINS SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

The Maryland Legislature of 1912 appropriated \$600,000 with which to erect and equip a school of advanced technology in connection with the Johns Hopkins University and provided a continuing appropriation of \$50,000 yearly for its support. The University, in return, is to provide 129 free technical scholarships for Maryland boys who meet entrance examinations and other requirements. The counties and Baltimore get scholarships in number equaling their legislative districts. There are to be besides six scholarships at large and three graduate scholarships for each of seven Maryland colleges. The University's control of its affairs, its studies, examinations and standards of scholarship remains unimpaired.

MARYLAND STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

At the forty-fifth meeting, at Braddock Heights, June 24th to 28th, these officers were elected:

President—J. B. Noble, principal of the Centreville High School.

Vice-President—Charles F. Raddatz, Baltimore City College.

Secretary—Hugh W. Caldwell, Chesapeake City.

Treasurer—Dr. R. Berryman, Baltimore.

Executive Committee—J. B. Noble, Centreville; Earle B. Wood, Rockville; Miss Grace Hill, Hagerstown; Thomas C. Bruff, Towson, and Charles H. Remsburg, Braddock Heights.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, BALTIMORE CITY

	Term Expires
Thomas McCosker, 2112 East Pratt Street.....	1916
James M. Delevett, 623 Columbia Avenue.....	1918
Albert T. Chambers, 614 South Paca Street.....	1914
Henry Joesting, Jr., 201 West Baltimore Street.....	1916
Sidney P. Thanhouser, 311 West Baltimore Street.....	1916
Clarence Deems, The Plaza, Park Avenue and Wilson Street	1918
Howard M. Emmons, 943 Calvert Building.....	1918
Richard J. Biggs, 112 South Street.....	1914
Albert L. Fankhanel, South and Water Streets.....	1914

COUNTY SCHOOL BOARDS OF MARYLAND

Allegany

James W. Thomas, president, Cumberland.....	1914
Harry Irvine, Cumberland.....	1916
Thomas H. Morgan, Frostburg.....	1918
John E. Edwards, secretary, Cumberland.	

Anne Arundel

	Term Expires
Wm. S. Crisp, president, Brooklyn.....	1912
George T. Melvin, Annapolis.....	1914
Robert Murray, Cumberstone.....	1916
Samuel Garner, secretary, Annapolis.	

Baltimore County

Reister Russell, president, Reisterstown.....	1916
Frank G. Scott, Cockeysville.....	1916
Samuel M. Shoemaker, Eccleston.....	1914
John Arthur, Fork.....	1914
Albert A. Blakeney, Ilchester.....	1918
John H. Gross, Rossville.....	1918
Albert S. Cook, secretary, Towson.	

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Calvert

Oliver D. Simmens, president, Bowens.....	1918
John W. Jones, Bowens.....	1916
A. Sewell Leathering, Jr., Lusby.....	1914
Jas. B. Lattimer, secretary, Lusby.	

Caroline

W. W. Seward, president, Ridgely.....	1916
A. W. Sisk, Preston.....	1914
E. E. Nuttle, Federalsburg.....	1918
Edw. M. Noble, secretary, Denton.	

Carroll

Theo. F. Englar, president, Westminster.....	1916
Levi D. Reid, Taneytown.....	1916
Wm. D. Hopkins, Mt. Airy.....	1914
J. Wesley Hcfacker, Manchester.....	1914
Abram N. Zentz, Westminster.....	1918
Clifton G. Devilbiss, New Windsor.....	1918
George F. Morelock, secretary, Westminster.	

Cecil

Wilmer J. Falls, president, North East.....	1918
Arthur Harvey, Childs.....	1916
John H. Jenness, Rising Sun.....	1914
Joseph M. McVey, secretary.	

Charles

	Term Expires
Dr. Cataldus H. Posey, president, La Plata.....	1916
Dr. Thomas L. Higdon, Wayside.....	1914
William S. Yates, Wicomico.....	1918
Thomas M. Carpenter, secretary.	

Dorchester

John G. Mills, president, Cambridge.....	1914
D. B. Prettyman, Taylor's Island.....	1914
Wm. F. Jones, Wingate.....	1916
J. G. Murphy, Airey.....	1916
Oliver Spedden, Cambridge.....	1918
E. F. Bradley, Hurlock.....	1918
J. B. Meredith, assistant superintendent.....	1914
A. Stengle Marine, secretary.	

Frederick

John S. Newman, president, Frederick.....	1914
Philip Francis Lee, Araby.....	1914
A. W. Nicodemus, Jr., Buckeystown.....	1916
Cyrus F. Flock, Myersville.....	1916
Wm. P. Morsell, Frederick.....	1918
Dr. C. L. Wachter, Sabillasville.....	1918
John T. White, secretary.	

Garrett

Joseph T. Glofety, president, Oakland.....	1918
C. E. Ellithrop, Bettinger.....	1914
Peter H. Yost, Grantsville.....	1916
F. E. Rathbun, secretary.	

Harford

John D. Worthington, president, Belair.....	1914
Chas. W. Baker, Aberdeen.....	1916
Wm. H. Day, Rocks.....	1918
Chas. T. Wright, secretary, Belair.	

Howard

T. M. Johnson, president (retained), Ellicott City.....	1912
Henry G. Penniman, Relay.....	1914
John W. Selby, Ivory.....	1916
Woodland C. Phillips, secretary.	

Kent

	Term Expires
John P. Ahern, president, Millington.....	1914
John N. Bennett, Still Pond.....	1916
John D. Urie, Chestertown.....	1918
Jefferson L. Smyth, secretary.	

Montgomery

D. J. Willard, president, Poolesville.....	1914
Milford Offutt, Darnestown.....	1914
Z. M. Cooke, Gaithersburg.....	1916
Roger B. Farquhar, Rockville.....	1916
Ryan Devereux, Chevy Chase.....	1918
C. W. Day, Mt. Airy.....	1918
Earle B. Wood, secretary.	

Prince George's

O. B. Zantzing, president, Hyattsville.....	1916
R. Hugh Perrie, Westwood.....	1914
Virgil M. Lawrence, Aquasco.....	1918
Frederick, Sasscer, secretary.	

Queen Anne's

Arthur E. Sudler, president, Sudlersville.....	1914
Spencer Walls, Sudlersville.....	1918
James M. Corkran, Centreville.....	1916
B. J. Grimes, secretary.	

Somerset

C. Wesley Fontaine, president, Princess Anne.....	1912
A. E. Goodrich, Crisfield.....	1914
L. A. Chamberlain, Kingstone.....	1916
Wm. H. Dashiell, secretary.	

St. Mary's

John F. Duke, president, Leonardtown.....	1914
Dr. Zach R. Morgan, Mechanicsville.....	1916
J. Clement Cawood, Clements.....	1918
George W. Joy, secretary.	

Talbot

Dr. Robert A. Dodson, president, St. Michaels.....	1916
J. McKenny Willis, Oxford.....	1914
Martin M. Wright, Easton.....	1918
Nicholas Orem, secretary, Easton.	

Washington

	Term Expires
H. K. Beachley, president, Hagerstown.....	1916
W. K. Hoffman, Hagerstown.....	1914
George M. Bushey, Cavetown.....	1914
David Leshner, Clearspring.....	1916
Harvey S. Bomberger, Boonsboro.....	1918
O. D. McCardell, Hagerstown.....	1918
W. Merrick Huyett, secretary, Hagerstown.	

Wicomico

H. L. Brewington, president, Salisbury.....	1914
Albert L. Jones, Quantico.....	1914
Isaac L. Price, Salisbury.....	1918
Wm. J. Holloway, secretary.	

Worcester

Zadock Powell, president, Snow Hill.....	1914
Lemuel W. Onley, Girdletree.....	1912
Jas. H. Vincent, Pocomoke City.....	1916
E. W. McMaster, secretary, Pocomoke City.	

The Effect of the Law on Compulsory Education in the Counties.

The following information was furnished this Bureau by B. K. Purdum, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Education.

The Compulsory Education bill that passed the General Assembly of 1912, though probably the best that could be had at that time, was not in some respects what its advocates would have preferred.

In the first place the following six counties were exempt from its provisions: Howard, Kent, Anne Arundel, Worcester, St. Mary's and Somerset.

It requires consecutive attendance for all normal pupils between the ages of eight and fourteen for the whole school year in Baltimore City, and for a period to be fixed by the School Boards in the counties, which shall

not be less than four months. It provides for the employment of truant officers by the respective School Boards. These officers have authority to arrest children not in school and deliver them to the teacher, parent or guardian, and in the case of habitual or incorrigible truants to present them to the magistrate having jurisdiction who, in his discretion, may parole the child or commit him to a parental school or some other suitable institution. The counties have power to establish and maintain, either jointly or separately, such parental schools as are necessary.

The law requires head teachers of private schools to report absence on the part of their pupils of three or more days without lawful excuse for a period of eight weeks. The law, of course, does not apply to children of such mental or physical condition as would render public school instruction inexpedient or impracticable, or to normal children receiving elsewhere regular thorough instruction in the studies usually taught in the public schools of the county or city where such child may reside.

As Baltimore City has, since 1902, been enforcing a law, somewhat similar in its provisions, with a fair degree of efficiency, we would naturally expect its enlarged machinery to continue its work in good form. Questions were addressed to the counties, asking if or not the law is being enforced; if so, the method of enforcement; if not, whether plans were being made to enforce the law during this year; if not, whether plans were being made for the enforcement of the law beginning with next scholastic year, and what in the judgment of the county superintendent is the condition of the public sentiment with regard to the enforcement of the law. These questions brought forth some interesting facts.

The superintendent in Allegany County says that the law is not being enforced, but that they expect to accomplish much in this direction through the recently established Juvenile Court. He further says that an attempt was formerly made to enforce the old law which applied

to that county, but that it was abandoned on account of the expense incurred.

Calvert County reported that the matter would be discussed at a future meeting of their Board.

Caroline County reported that the law would be vigorously enforced for a period of five months, beginning with October 21st; that truant officers would be appointed as needed. District trustees were appealed to to create sentiment and to assist teachers and attendance officers. A complete census of children to which the law applies was being taken by the teachers. The superintendent further reported that the provisions of the law were being discussed at patron's meetings, and it was his belief that public sentiment was very much in favor of enforcement.

Carroll County reported that no attempt will be made to enforce the law this year, and assigns as a reason the increased expense on account of its necessitating new buildings and additional teachers in many localities. He believes that public sentiment is somewhat divided, but will make every effort to have the law enforced next year. In this particular county it may be noticed, on looking over the annual report that of their 140 schools 109 averaged in 1911 less than 40 pupils, the number required for an assistant teacher, and 57 of these averaged 25 or less, which shows that the system in that county is not running at full capacity by any means.

Cecil County reported that the School Board considered the matter at a recent meeting and came to no definite conclusion, but that the question would be taken up again at the next meeting.

Dorchester County reported that no action had been taken and none would probably be taken that year, the reason being that public sentiment is much against it and the probabilities are that no effort will be made to put the law into effect next year. Personally, the county superintendent thinks that the great majority of the people of the county do not want the law enforced.

Charles County reported that their people are in need of the services of the children, that the schools are so scattered that compulsory attendance would be impracticable, unless they had sufficient funds to consolidate schools and transport pupils. The superintendent believes that there will be no attempt to enforce the law as long as these conditions obtain. It is also his opinion that the great body of their people is opposed to enforcement.

Frederick County reported that teachers are taking a census of children not in school and that definite action will be taken at a future meeting of the Board.

Harford County reported that they have advertised that the question will be considered at the November meeting of their Board, when they hope by delegation or petition there will be some expression from the people of the county either for or against enforcement.

Montgomery County reported that the District of Columbia has recently excluded all non-resident pupils—this has overcrowded their schools, and made it impossible for them to provide accommodations should they attempt to enforce the law. No reference is made to plans for the future.

Prince George's County reported that the law will be enforced this year, and that school officials and teachers will perform the duties of attendance officers. The superintendent believes that public sentiment is largely in favor of enforcement.

The superintendent in Queen Anne's County stated that the matter will be considered at the November meeting of their Board and that he will advocate a liberal enforcement of the law.

Talbot County has decided to enforce the law from October 1st to April 1st, a period of six months. School officials will act for awhile at least as attendance officers. Public sentiment seems to be behind the enforcement of the law. The superintendent there believes that consecutive attendance should be required throughout the year, since a compulsory period of five or six months may

affect the attendance of pupils who have been in the habit of attending regularly during the entire year.

Washington County reported that the School Board desires to enforce the law, but the County Commissioners opposed it. The superintendent believes that public sentiment is strongly in favor of it and says that every effort will be made to enforce the law next year.

Wicomico County reported that the Board has decided not to enforce the provisions of the law and that they believe the law is unnecessary for their county (the average attendance there being 72.1 last year, which is not bad for a rural section). They prefer for the present at least to rely on moral suasion, and that every effort is being made through this means to get the children in school and keep them there. The superintendent believes that a majority of the people are opposed to enforcement.

In Baltimore County the Board has appointed the assistant superintendent as Chief Attendance Officer, while the superintendent and supervisors are to act as assistants.

They will require consecutive attendance for the whole school session in suburban schools and for 100 days in rural schools.

Teachers are required to report names of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen, out of school, in their respective communities, and at intervals of eight weeks to report all pupils who have been absent for three days or more without "lawful causes." The Board, of course, defines what shall constitute "lawful cause."

The Board is also planning to study the cause of all absence and expects to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society for permanent relief.

Summarizing:

1. There are six counties exempt from the provisions of the law: Anne Arundel, Howard, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Worcester.

2. There are three counties which have made no plans: Allegany, Garrett, Montgomery.

3. Five counties are planning and will consider the matter further: Calvert, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Queen Anne's.

4. Two counties have decided not to enforce: Dorchester, Charles.

5. Two counties are planning to enforce next year: Carroll, Washington.

6. One county thinks that it is not needed: Wicomico.

7. Four counties have actually put the law into operation: Baltimore, Caroline, Prince George's, Talbot.

TABLE SHOWING RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PUPILS ENROLLED AND COST PER CAPITA, IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1912.

COUNTIES	Receipts From All Sources	Disburse- ments of All Kinds	Number of differ- ent Pupils Enrolled	Cost Per Capita Based on Average Enroll- ment
Allegany.....	\$200,293.58	\$199,358.96	11,021	\$17.26
Anne Arundel.....	119,095.26	109,265.98	7,245	12.32
Baltimore.....	480,346.12	493,495.65	19,953	23.44
Calvert.....	23,003.12	24,066.41	2,421	10.34
Caroline.....	68,996.45	69,003.89	4,971	13.18
Carroll.....	114,226.99	114,226.99	6,850	15.11
Cecil.....	86,531.25	86,636.67	4,798	19.12
Charles.....	40,916.05	34,481.46	3,404	10.61
Dorchester.....	81,956.22	81,803.91	6,853	12.55
Frederick.....	163,963.16	178,670.60	10,978	15.72
Garrett.....	59,489.99	58,349.03	4,747	12.14
Harford.....	98,489.83	101,424.96	5,748	16.98
Howard.....	57,919.93	57,623.75	3,195	15.84
Kent.....	63,278.69	66,760.80	3,734	18.95
Montgomery.....	108,732.59	105,807.95	6,341	16.32
Prince George's.....	110,435.04	109,579.41	6,935	12.81
Queen Anne's.....	66,588.18	56,778.25	3,382	14.76
St. Mary's.....	35,755.61	36,126.73	3,935	9.42
Somerset.....	75,437.70	75,812.11	5,455	12.01
Talbot.....	61,576.54	61,113.69	4,048	16.72
Washington.....	151,130.63	162,144.22	10,260	14.87
Wicomico.....	77,318.14	80,204.25	6,278	12.72
Worcester.....	85,194.14	85,110.00	5,491	13.71
Totals.....	\$2,430,675.21	\$2,447,845.67	148,043	.....
Baltimore City.....	1,817,780.83	1,777,103.45	80,382	\$27.86
Totals.....	\$4,248,456.04	\$4,224,949.12	228,425	\$19.81

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE, AND THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE SCHOOL TAX FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1912

COUNTIES	TOTAL POPULATION BETWEEN 5 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE.	TOTAL STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL TAX.
Allegany.....	21,885	\$ 63,298.46
Anne Arundel.....	13,720	39,682.66
Baltimore.....	39,306	113,685.62
Calvert.....	4,119	11,913.49
Caroline.....	6,814	19,708.53
Carroll.....	10,805	31,251.54
Cecil.....	7,539	21,805.22
Charles.....	6,608	19,112.46
Dorchester.....	10,491	30,343.34
Frederick.....	17,457	50,491.27
Garrett.....	7,502	25,698.20
Harford.....	9,009	26,056.93
Howard.....	5,607	16,217.25
Kent.....	5,651	16,344.52
Montgomery.....	10,800	31,237.07
Prince George's.....	12,603	36,451.93
Queen Anne's.....	5,924	17,134.11
St. Mary's.....	6,998	20,240.48
Somerset.....	9,649	27,908.02
Talbot.....	6,579	19,028.58
Washington.....	16,064	46,462.26
Wicomico.....	9,192	26,586.23
Worcester.....	7,759	22,441.52
Totals.....	252,081	\$ 733,099.69
Baltimore City.....	163,827	473,840.43
Grand Totals.....	415,908	\$1,206,940.12

STATE GOVERNMENT

MARYLAND STATE GOVERNMENT, 1912-1914

Governor—Phillips Lee Goldsborough.....Cambridge
 Secretary of State—Robert P. Graham.....Roland Park
 Chief Clerk—Carl Hardy.....Annapolis
 Private Secretary—A. Eugene DeReeves.....Cambridge

Board of Public Works

Board consists of the Governor, State Treasurer and Comptroller of the Treasury.

Governor—Phillips Lee Goldsborough.....Cambridge
 Comptroller—Emerson C. Harrington.....Cambridge
 State Treasurer—Murray Vandiver.....Havre de Grace

Governor's Staff

Commander-in-Chief—

Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough.....Cambridge
 Adjutant General, Chief of Staff—

Major General C. F. Macklin.....Ilchester
 Quartermaster General—Robert Garrett.....Baltimore City
 Chief of Ordnance—Gist Blair.....Silver Springs
 Judge Advocate General—J. Kemp Bartlett.....Baltimore City
 Inspector General—William D. Gill.....Baltimore City
 Surgeon General—Dr. Herbert Harlan.....Baltimore City
 Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General—

Colonels	{	J. Milton Griffith.....Baltimore City George L. Bartlett.....Easton Marion A. Humphries.....Salisbury Henry L. Duer.....Baltimore William B. Tilghman.....Salisbury W. Bladen Lowndes.....Baltimore Edward M. Allen.....Darlington Herman C. Huffer.....Baltimore Albanus Phillips.....Cambridge William Whitridge.....Baltimore C. Wilbur Miller.....Baltimore
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Comptroller's Office, Annapolis

Comptroller—Emerson C. Harrington.....Cambridge
 Chief Clerk—Harry J. Hopkins.....Annapolis

State Treasurer's Office, Annapolis

State Treasurer—Murray Vandiver.....Havre de Grace
 Chief Clerk—John Z. Bayless.....Glenville

State Tax Commissioner's Office, Annapolis

State Tax Commissioner—Buchanan Schley.....Hagerstown
 Chief Clerk—Daniel H. Staley.....Hagerstown

Adjutant General's Office, Annapolis

(All Terms Expire 1916)

Adjutant General—Charles F. Macklin.....Ilchester
 Assistant Adjutant General—J. Milton Griffith.....Baltimore
 Clerk—Benjamin C. Gott.....Annapolis

Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Annapolis

Term Expires

Superintendent—R. Frank Smith.....Baltimore, 1914
 Assistant Superintendent—Edward H. Jones.....Solomons, 1914

Attorney General

Edgar Allen Poe.....Baltimore

JUDGES OF MARYLAND**Court of Appeals**

Circuits	Name	Age	Term Expires
4	A. Hunter Boyd, Chief.....	63	1924
4	John R. Pattison.....	52	1924
2	Albert Constable	42	1927
3	N. Charles Burke.....	59	1920
5	William H. Thomas.....	51	1922
6	Hammond Urner	44	1924
7	John P. Briscoe.....	60	1922
8	Henry Stockbridge, Jr.....	56	1926

Supreme Bench, Baltimore City

8	Henry D. Harlan, Chief.....	55	1920
8	John J. Dobler.....	60	1924
8	Carroll T. Bond.....	39	1926
8	James M. Ambler.....	58	1913
8	Thomas Ireland Elliott.....	56	1921
8	James P. Gorter.....	54	1922
8	Henry Duffy	50	1924
8	Charles W. Heusler.....	58	1924
8	H. Arthur Stump.....	55	1926
8	Walter I. Dawkins.....	54	1926

Associate Judges of the Circuits

Circuits	Name	Age	Term Expires
1	Robley D. Jones.....	52	1924
	Henry L. D. Stanford.....	53	1926
2	Philemon B. Hopper.....	59	1922
	William H. Adkins.....	50	1922
3	William H. Harlan.....	61	1926
	Frank I. Duncan.....	54	1920
4	Robert R. Henderson.....	55	1918
	Martin L. Keedy.....	55	1918
5	Wm. H. Forsythe, Jr.....	38	1924
	James R. Brashears.....	54	1924
6	Edward C. Peter.....	50	1926
	Glenn H. Worthington.....	52	1927
7	Fillmore Beall	60	1924
	B. Harris Camalier.....	61	1924

COURT TERMS IN MARYLAND

Court of Appeals, Annapolis

Clerk—Caleb C. Magruder. Reporter—William T. Brantly.
 Terms—2d Monday in January and 1st Monday in April and October.

First Circuit

Counties—Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Wicomico.

Terms—Snow Hill—3d Monday in January and July; 4th Monday in March and 2d Monday in October. The March and October terms are jury terms. Princess Anne—2d Monday in January, April and July; 4th Monday in September. The April and September terms are jury terms. Cambridge—Jury, 4th Monday in April; 2d Monday in November; non-jury, 4th Monday in January and July. Salisbury—Jury, 2d Monday in March and September; non-jury, 1st Monday in January and July.

Second Circuit

Counties—Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent, Cecil.

Terms—Denton—Jury, 1st Monday in April and October; non-jury, 2d Monday in January, 4th Monday in June. Easton—Jury, 3d Monday in May and November; non-jury, 1st Monday in Feb-

ruary, 4th Monday in July. Centreville—Jury, 1st Monday in May and November; non-jury, 4th Monday in January, 3d Monday in July. Chestertown—Jury, 3d Monday in April and October; non-jury, 3d Monday in January, 2d Monday in July. Elkton—Jury, 1st Monday in March, 3d Monday in September, 2d Monday in December; non-jury, 3d Monday in June.

Third Circuit

Counties—Baltimore, Harford.

Terms—Towson—Jury, 1st Monday in March, 3d Monday in May, 3d Monday in September, 1st Monday in December. Belair—Jury, 2d Monday in February, May and November; 2d Monday in September, jury or non-jury, in the discretion of the Court.

Fourth Circuit

Counties—Allegany, Washington, Garrett.

Terms—Cumberland—Jury, 1st Monday in January and October and 2d Monday in April; non-jury, 1st Thursday in July. Hagerstown—Jury, 2d Monday in February and May, 2d Monday in November; non-jury, 1st Monday in August. Oakland—Jury, 1st Monday in June and December; non-jury, 3d Monday in March, 2d Monday in September.

Fifth Circuit

Counties—Carroll, Howard, Anne Arundel.

Terms—Westminster—Jury, 2d Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, 2d Monday in August. Ellicott City—Jury, 3d Monday in March and 1st Monday in September; non-jury, 3d Monday in June, 1st Monday in December. Annapolis—Jury, 3d Monday in April and October; non-jury, 3d Monday in January and July.

Sixth Circuit

Counties—Montgomery, Frederick.

Terms—Rockville—Jury, 3d Monday in March and 2d Monday in November; non-jury, 3d Monday in January, 1st Monday in June. Frederick—Jury, 1st Monday in February, 1st Monday in September and 2d Monday in December; non-jury, 2d Monday in May.

Seventh Circuit

Counties—Prince George's, Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's.

Terms—Jury, 4th Monday in March and 4th Monday in October; non-jury, 3d Monday in January and 3d Monday in July.

JUVENILE COURT, BALTIMORE

The Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of minors under sixteen years of age, except in charges of felony, and in addition the same jurisdiction as the police magistrates in Baltimore. The Court holds its sessions in the Courthouse daily, except Sundays and legal holidays.

Officers—Judge, T. J. C. Williams; associate, James J. Carmody.

Probation Officers—Dr. J. W. Harry, Mary Cathcart, J. Norris Diven, Lorraine Reinhard, Wm. Mueller.

Clerk—A. Victoria Whittington.

Stenographer—Margaret McDonnell.

Desk Officers—Sergeant Francis P. Devon; patrolman, George T. Strout.

PEOPLE'S COURT, CENTRE MARKET

Chief Judge—William M. Kerr, 320 Equitable Building.

Associate Judges—Frederick T. Dorton, 606 Law Building; Abraham H. Fisher, 18 East Lexington Street; Harry N. Abercrombie, 620 Equitable Building, and Charles T. Reifsnider, 213 East Biddle Street.

In May, 1912, was inaugurated the People's Court, with 25 constables. The justices sit daily from 1 to 6 P. M., and summonses are to be issuable from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. The Court will try civil cases, previously tried before justices of the peace. Processes issued by a justice of the peace are returnable either before him or before the People's Court, and cases may be removed to said Court.

ORPHANS' COURT JUDGES—FOUR YEARS FROM 1911

Allegany—Phineas D. Getzendanner, Sr., Wm. Close, Jno. B. Rees.
Anne Arundel—Henry A. Tydings, Jas. Cusach, Frank A. Munroe.
Baltimore City—Myer J. Block, William M. Dunn, Harry C. Gaither.
Baltimore County—H. Seymour Piersol, E. Clinton Tracey, Patrick Bradley.

Calvert—Theo. W. Fricke, Philip E. Ireland, Ernest L. Soper.
Caroline—H. C. Rawlings, G. L. Stevens, Jas. Olan Clark.
Carroll—Harvey K. Schaeffer, Robert N. Koontz, Samuel Miller.
Cecil—Milton S. Sentman, Richard B. Merritt, Thos. S. Miller.
Charles—Josias H. Hawkins, Edward Berry, Walter H. Gray.
Dorchester—Jno. W. Mills, Levi D. T. Noble, Thos. B. Windsor.
Frederick—John C. Castle, Albert W. Ecker, Jno. W. Mumford.
Garrett—Chas. S. Harvey, Henry M. Kamp, J. Thos. Moon.

Harford—Wm. Munnikhuysen, Benjamin Franklin Webster, John B. Wysong.

Howard—Geo. W. Renn, Wm. H. Baugher, Wm. T. Day.

Kent—Jas. Bramble, W. B. Cooper, C. S. Hill.

Montgomery—Rennus R. Darby, Alfred C. Tolson, Jno. E. West.

Prince George's—Jas. A. Heiskell, John A. Shultz, R. Irving Bowie.

Queen Anne's—W. J. Price, Jr., Jos. B. Cook, Harry Clark.

Somerset—Joseph W. Reid, John R. Corbin, Frank T. Greenwood.

St. Mary's—Jos. Harris Key, Wm. S. Coppage, Jas. H. Bailey.

Talbot—Lawrence H. Chaffinch, Frank T. Lowe, A. Eugene Welsh.

Washington—Wm. Gassman, Wm. H. A. Hamilton, Chas. C. Ziegler.

Wicomico—Gillis E. Bennett, Jos. L. Nelson, Jno. L. Powell.

Worcester—John L. Mason, Ed. M. Ross, Wm. A. Taylor.

ORPHANS' COURT DAYS

Allegany—Every Tuesday and Friday.

Anne Arundel—Every Tuesday.

Baltimore City—Daily, except Sundays.

Baltimore County—Every Tuesday and Wednesday.

Calvert—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Caroline—Every Tuesday.

Carroll—Every Monday and Tuesday.

Cecil—Second Tuesday and Wednesday each month.

Charles—First and third Tuesdays each month.

Dorchester—Every Tuesday.

Frederick—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday each week, and daily during sittings of the Circuit Court.

Garrett—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Howard—Every Tuesday.

Harford—First Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday each month.

Kent—Every Tuesday.

Montgomery—Every Tuesday.

Prince George's—First and third Tuesdays each month.

Queen Anne's—Every Tuesday.

Somerset—Every alternate Tuesday.

St. Mary's—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Talbot—Every Tuesday.

Washington—Tuesday and Friday each week.

Wicomico—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Worcester—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

REGISTERS OF WILLS—SIX YEARS

Allegany.....	Harvey W. Shuck	Harford.....	Hugh T. Bay
Anne Arundel..	Oden B. Duckett	Howard....	Richard Davis of W.
Baltimore City.....		Kent.....	Jesse H. Copper
.....	Howard W. Jackson	Montgomery..	Henry C. Allnutt
Baltimore Co.....	Wm. J. Peach	Prince George's..	Wm. A. Miller
Calvert....	Arthur A. Harkness	Queen Anne's....	R. W. Thomas
Caroline.....	Potter Steele	Somerset.....	Sidney Waller
Carroll.....	Wm. Arthur	St. Mary's.....	Benj. Combs
Cecil.....	Thos. B. Miller	Talbot.....	Charles R. Wooters
Charles.....	Philip E. Sasscer	Washington...	Thos. E. Hilliard
Dorchester.....	Russell P Smith	Wicomico.....	John W. Dashiell
Frederick....	Samuel D Thomas	Worcester.....	Edward P. Davis
Garrett.....	Edwin E. Friend		

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—FOUR YEARS FROM 1911

Allegany.....	Frank A. Perdew	Howard....	Joseph L. Donovan
Anne Arundel, Nicholas H. Green		Kent..	Harrison W. Vickers, Jr.
Baltimore City, Wm. F. Broening		Montgomery.....	
Baltimore Co.....	Geo. Hartman	.....	W. Outerbridge Spates
Calvert.....	J. Frank Parran	Prince George's.....	
Caroline...	Frederick R. Owens	.....	Clarence M. Roberts
Carroll.....	Edward O. Weant	Queen Anne's, E. H. Brown, Jr.	
Cecil.....	Albert Contsable	Somerset.....	Gordon Tull
Charles...	Ferdinand C. Cooksey	St. Mary's..	Wm. Morrell Loker
Dorchester.....	V. Calvin Trice	Talbot.....	Charles J. Butler
Frederick....	Samuel A. Lewis	Washington...	Scott M. Wolfinger
Garrett.....	Julius C. Renninger	Wicomico.....	Geo. W. Bell
Harford.....	J. Royston Stifler	Worcester.....	Wm. F. Johnson

COUNTY TREASURERS

Allegany.....	Geo. A. Reinhard	Garrett.....	J. B. Emory
Anne Arundel.....		Harford.....	Wm. J. Shanahan
.....	Joshua S. Linthicum	Howard.....	Frank Shipley
Baltimore City..(No Treasurer)		Kent.....	Clarence S. Hurlock
Baltimore County.....		Montgomery.....	Berry E. Clark
.....	N. Bosley Merryman	Prince George's.....	
Calvert.....	Wm. H. Dowell	.....	Richard J. Swann
Caroline.....	Jos. H. Carroll	Queen Anne's....	E. S. Clough
Carroll.....	Oliver E. Dodrer	Somerset....	Robert F. Maddox
Cecil.....	Philip M. Groves	St. Mary's.....	Kemper A. Vielt
Charles....	F. Brooke Matthews	Talbot, Joseph Bruff Harrington	
Dorchester.....		Washington....	(No Treasurer)
.....	W. Hamilton Spedden	Wicomico....	Daniel B. Carmon
Frederick, Frederick W. Cramer		Worcester.....	J. Edward White

CLERKS OF COURTS—SIX YEARS

Allegany.....	Jno. W. Young	Frederick.....	Harry W Bowers
Anne Arundel....	Dr. Geo. Wells	Garrett.....	Ed. Z Tower
Baltimore City—		Harford.....	John A. Robinson
Circuit.....	Wm. M. Carson	Howard.....	W. W. L. Cissel
Circuit No. 2..	John Pleasants	Kent.....	James T. Dixon
Common Pleas,	Adam Deupert	Montgomery...	John L. Brunett
City Court, Geo.	Carey Lindsay	Prince George's.....	
Criminal....	Sam. W. Pattison		Richard N. Ryon
Superior....	Stephen C. Little	Queen Anne's....	Wm. F. Watson
Baltimore County..	Wm. P. Cole	Somerset.....	S. Frank Dashiell
Calvert.....	Geo. W. Dowell	St Mary's.....	Enoch B. Abell
Caroline.....	J. Kemp Stevens	Talbot....	Francis G. Wrightson
Carroll.....	Oscar D. Gilbert	Washington....	Edward Oswald
Cecil.....	Cecil Kirk	Wicomico...	Ernest A. Toadvine
Charles....	Harry C. Chappalear	Worcester.....	Oliver D. Collins
Dorchester...W.	Lake Robinson		

SURVEYORS—TWO YEARS FROM 1911

Allegany.....	Wm. Harvey	Harford...W.	Elijah Somerville
Anne Arundel..J.	Carson Boush	Howard.....	G. Hunter Sykes
Baltimore City..	Wm. O. Atwood	Kent.....	Gilbert L. Taylor
Baltimore Co..F.	D. Dollenberg	Montgomery,	Charles J. Maddox
Calvert.....	(No Surveyor)	Prince George's...	R. T. Latimer
Caroline.....	Alex. Butler	Queen Anne's.....	S. C. Coursey
Carroll.....	M. Theo. Yeiser	Somerset...Gordon	T. Wheaton
Cecil.....	(No Surveyor)	St. Mary's.....	Chas. A. Heard
Charles.....	Peter W. Kendrick	Talbot.....	Charles P. Creig
Dorchester....Jas.	T. Robinson	Washington....	Ernest R. Darby
Frederick.....	Emory C. Crum	Wicomico.....	Peter S. Shockley
Garrett.....	Alex. C. Mason	Worcester.....	Wm. J. Pitts

SHERIFFS—TWO YEARS FROM 1911

Allegany.....	James Corfield	Harford.....	Wm. L. Clark
Anne Arundel...Geo.	T. Beasley	Howard.....	Sandy T. Mullinix
Baltimore City...Theo.	P. Weis	Kent.....	Wm. H. McKee
Baltimore Co....Michael	J. Gaff	Montgomery,	Clifford L. Howard
Calvert.....	Julius G. Hall	Prince George's..	Arthur B. Suit
Caroline.....	Alcenus E. Cooper	Queen Anne's.....	Geo. W. Legg
Carroll.....	Elias N. Davis	Somerset.....	Harding P. Tull
Cecil.....	J. Will Perkins	St. Mary's.....	Henry C. Dent
Charles.....	Benj. B. Compton	Talbot....	Frank T. Haddaway
Dorchester...Geo.	W. Bradshaw	Washington..Thos.	A. Snaveley
Frederick.....	Charles T. Fagan	Wicomico.....	Roy E. Smith
Garrett.....	Wm A. Maffett	Worcester.....	Geo. A. Harrison

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Allegany		Dorchester	
	Term Expires		Term Expires
Walter T. Parker.....	1914	Albert Webb.....	1913
Wm. Thompson.....	1914	Isaac O. Taylor.....	1915
Jno. G. Merrbach.....	1914	Jno. M. Richardson.....	1915
		Clarence D. Sewell.....	1917
		Jno. S. Skinner.....	1917
Anne Arundel		Frederick	
Jno. H. Wayson.....	1913		
Julian M. Beard.....	1913	Lincoln G. Dinterman....	1913
Jno. E. Pettibone.....	1913	Chas. W. Johnson.....	1913
Wm. H. Brown.....	1913	Chas. W. Zimmerman....	1913
David Shepherd.....	1913	J. Stewart Annan.....	1915
Jas. S. Smith.....	1913	John W. Holter.....	1915
Jas. A. Walton.....	1913		
Baltimore		Garrett	
Henry P. Mann.....	1913	Otho S. Fike.....	1915
Chas. L. Mattfeldt.....	1913	Darius M. Dixon.....	1913
Wm. F. Coghlan.....	1913	Walter M. Lowdermilk...	1913
Calvert		Harford	
Benson B. D. Bond.....	1913	Wm. A. Hope.....	1913
Joseph J. Hall.....	1913	Geo. W. Jones.....	1913
Geo. H. Slaughter.....	1913	Jas. T. Norris.....	1913
		Denis J. Shanahan.....	1913
		Alfred T. Wilson.....	1913
Caroline		Howard	
Albert S. Handy.....	1917		
Owen C. Garey.....	1915	Grosvenor Hanson.....	1913
Wesley Jarrell.....	1913	W. Harvey Davis.....	1915
		A. Howard Earp.....	1917
Carroll		Kent	
Jacob N. Dehoff.....	1917		
Benj. F. Stansbury.....	1915	Fletcher Melvin.....	1915
John W. Myers.....	1913	Thomas C. Roe.....	1915
		Harry Nichols	1915
		Chas. D. Wood.....	1913
		T. Benjamin Crew.....	1913
Cecil		Montgomery	
Edward W. Jackson.....	1915		
Wm. M. Reynolds.....	1913	Jos. T. White.....	1913
I. G. Griffith.....	1913	Josiah J. Hutton.....	1913
		Hazel W. Cashell.....	1913
		Geo. G. Bradley.....	1915
		Richard T. White, Jr....	1915
Charles			
Morcena C. Gray.....	1913		
Bernard M. Mudd.....	1915		
Geo. A. Carpenter.....	1915		

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Concluded

Prince George's

	Term Expires
W. T. Holmead.....	1913
B. F. Gallant.....	1913
Wm. H. Shuler.....	1915
Dr. Harry M. Bowen....	1917
Jno. M. Bowie.....	1917

Queen Anne's

Geo. I. Harrison.....	1913
J. Thos. Stevens.....	1913
Wm. H. Cecil.....	1913

Somerset

Wm. J. Coulbourne.....	1913
Frank H. Dashiell.....	1915
Francis E. Matthews....	1917

St Mary's

John L. Hilton.....	1917
Samuel Haden.....	1913
Frederick Wathen.....	1915

Talbot

	Term Expires
Thomas M. Cooper.....	1917
Jas. P. Elliott.....	1913
Wm. F. Jump.....	1915

Washington

Daniel A. Rohrer.....	1913
Henry Holzapfel, Jr....	1915
David F. Nigh.....	1913
Isaac Ankeney.....	1915
Henry A. Bester, Sr....	1915

Wicomico

Wm. M. Cooper.....	1914
Manlius K. Morris.....	1916
Lemuel Brittingham....	1914
Wm. P. Ward.....	1916
Thos. W. H. White, Jr..	1916

Worcester

Levi J. Brimer.....	1915
Elijah J. Shockley.....	1915
Jas. E. Thomas.....	1915
Edwin H. Taylor.....	1913
J. Harry Young.....	1913

Commissioner of the Land Office, Annapolis

Commissioner—John J. Hanson.....	Baltimore, 1916
Chief Clerk—James W. Hanson.....	Baltimore, 1916

State Library, Annapolis

State Librarian—Miss Sallie Webster Dorsey.....	Annapolis, 1916
Custodian of Works of Reference—	
Mrs. Alice Tate Williams.....	Annapolis, 1916

Maryland Public Library Commission

Offices, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore.

Agricultural College—Board of Trustees

Second District—Chas. A. Councilman.....	Glyndon, 1914
Third District—John Hubert.....	Baltimore, 1916
Fourth District—Robert Crain.....	Baltimore, 1914
Fifth District—Robert W. Wells.....	Hyattsville, 1916
Sixth District—Henry Holtzapfel.....	Hagerstown, 1918

Bank Commissioner

Room 510, Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

J. Dukes Downes.....Caroline County

Maryland Workshop for Blind

501 West Fayette Street, Baltimore.

Term Expires

John R. Cary and others Maryland School for Blind, Baltimore, 1914

State Board of Barber Examiners

C. Henry Bischoff, holding over.....Baltimore, 1914

John E. Demott, holding over.....Baltimore, 1914

A. C. Hoffman, holding over.....Baltimore, 1914

Agents to Collect Claims

Gustav W. Ridgeley.....Baltimore

Arthur D. Foster.....Baltimore

State Board of Dental Examiners

Dr. T. B. Moore.....Rising Sun, 1914

Dr. H. A. Wilson.....Baltimore, 1914

Dr. Frederick F. Drew.....Baltimore, 1916

Dr. W. W. Dumbracco.....Baltimore, 1916

Dr. Albert B. King.....Baltimore, 1918

Dr. J. Edgar Orrison.....Baltimore, 1918

Commissioners of Motor Vehicles

Room 508, Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Harry A. Roe.....Denton

Arthur S. Smith, Chief Clerk.....Westminster

Board of Visitors—Deaf and Dumb Asylum

President—John Black.....Baltimore City

Vice-President—Spencer C. Jones and others.....Rockville

Board of Examiners and Supervisors—Electrical Commission

Room 512, Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Joseph B. Dreisch, for Electrical Contractors' Asso...Baltimore, 1914

J. Frank Eline, for Electrical Contractors' Asso...Baltimore, 1914

Arthur B. James, for Asso. of Fire Underwriters...Baltimore, 1914

Joseph M. Zamoiski, for Chief of Electrical Dept...Baltimore, 1914

William J. Gray, Journeyman Electrician.....Baltimore, 1914

Examiners of Public Accountants

301 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

Term Expires

F. G. Boyce, Jr., Accountant.....	Baltimore, April, 1913
John A. Tompkins, Attorney.....	Baltimore, April, 1913
Elmer J. Cook, Attorney.....	Baltimore, April, 1914
Charles O. Hall, Accountant.....	Baltimore, April, 1914

Board of Visitors—Feeble-Minded Asylum

Institution at Owings Mills, Baltimore County.

Julius H. Wayman.....	Baltimore City
W. P. E. Wyse.....	Pikesville
Benjamin Bissell.....	Belair
Dr. Charles G. Hill.....	Arlington
Herman Stump.....	Belair
Milton G. Urner and others.....	Frederick

Department of Farmers' Institutes

Address, Dr. Richard S Hill, Director, Upper Marlboro.

Fifth Regiment Armory—Commission

Governor—Phillips Lee Goldsborough.....	Cambridge
Treasurer—Murray Vandiver.....	Havre de Grace
Adjutant General—Charles F. Macklin.....	Ilchester
Colonel—Louis M. Rawlings.....	Baltimore
Frederick M. Colston and others.....	Baltimore

State Fire Marshal

507 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Fire Marshal—George Edward Myers.....	Frederick, 1914
Assistant—John W. Famous.....	Baltimore, 1914

Fish Commissioners

Edward S. Phillips, for Eastern Shore.....	Cambridge
William A Smith, for Western Shore.....	Hoyes

State Game Warden

506 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

State Game Warden—Franklin E. Cox.....	Fairmount, 1914
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Home and Infirmary, Western Maryland

Directors	{ F. A. Husted.....Cumberland, 1914
	{ John Keating and others.....Cumberland, 1914

Examiners of Horseshoers

Term Expires

Timothy Walsh.....	Baltimore, 1912
Harvey O. Baker, Journeyman.....	Baltimore, 1913
Henry Kershaw, Master.....	Baltimore, 1913
Dennis Hogan, Journeyman.....	Baltimore, 1914
Vacancy—Veterinarian	1914

Hospital for Consumptives—Directors

Institution at Eudowood, Baltimore County.

Dr. Gordon Wilson.....	Baltimore, 1914
Samuel C. Rowland and others.....	Baltimore, 1916

House of Correction, Board of Managers

Located at Jessups.

Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough.....	Cambridge, 1916
George E. Nicholson.....	Olney, 1914
Thomas M. Purnell.....	Berlin, 1914
Edward Gross.....	Baltimore, 1916
Thomas M. Bannon.....	Jessups, 1916
James C. Tawes.....	Crisfield, 1918
Henry A. McComas and others.....	Hagerstown, 1918

House of Reformation, Board of Managers

Institution at Cheltenham, Prince George's County.

David H. Carroll.....	Baltimore, 1913
H. J. Walton.....	Baltimore, 1913

Female House of Refuge, Board of Directors

Institution, Baker and Carey Street, Baltimore.

Peter L. Hargett.....	Frederick, 1914
Edgar B. Simmons.....	Cambridge, 1914
James C. Chaney.....	Chaney, 1914

Managers Industrial Home for Colored Girls

Melvale.

John P. T. Mathias.....	Thurmont, 1914
Clifton E. Krebs.....	Baltimore, 1914

Industrial Bureau

390 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

Chief of Bureau—Frank A. White.....	Easton, 1914
Assistant—Anna Herkner.....	Baltimore, 1914

Managers Maryland Hospital for Insane
Catonsville.

Superintendent—Dr. J. P. Wade. Term Expires

Cecil E. Ewing.....	Rising Sun, 1914
Arthur D. Foster.....	Baltimore, 1914
John S. Gibbs and others.....	Catonsville, 1918

Managers Springfield State Hospital for Insane
Sykesville.

Superintendent—Dr. J. C. Clark.

William Evans.....	Elkton, 1914
Johnzie E. Beasman.....	Sykesville, 1914
C. Wilbur Miller and others.....	Baltimore, 1918

Negro Hospital for Insane
Crownsville.

John T. Dailey.....	Baltimore, 1914
J. Harry Covington.....	Easton, 1916
Thomas Parran and others.....	St. Leonards, 1918

Insurance Commissioners

Office, Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Commissioner—W. Mascn Shehan.....	Easton, 1916
Deputy Commissioner—James E. Green....	Baltimore County, 1916
Examiner—Hazelton A. Joyce, Jr.....	Dorchester County, 1916
Actuary—Clayton C. Hall.....	Baltimore, 1916

State Lunacy Commission

819 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

Dr. Hugh H. Young.....	Baltimore, 1913
Dr. Thomas H. Brayshaw.....	Glen Burnie, 1914
Dr. John D. Blake.....	Baltimore, 1915
Dr. Henry M. Hurd.....	Baltimore, 1916
Dr. Arthur P. Hering, Secretary, 330 North Charles St...	Baltimore

Live Stock Sanitary Board

506 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Harry P. Skipper.....	Chestertown, 1914
Chas. W. Melville.....	Sykesville, 1914
Hart B. Noll.....	Ellicott City, 1914

Maryland School for Boys—Board of Managers		Term Expires
Randolph Barton, Sr.....	Baltimore,	1913
James A. Gary, Jr., and others.....	Baltimore,	1913

Mine Inspector for Garrett and Allegany Counties

Inspector—William Walters.....Midland, 1914

Board of Examiners Moving Pictures

Room 512, Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Marion S. Pearce, for Building Inspector.....Baltimore, 1914
 J. Howard Bennett, Moving Picture Operator.....Baltimore, 1914
 Clifton S. Whitter, for Fire Underwriter.....Baltimore, 1914

Board of Medical Examiners of Maryland

President—Dr. Herbert Harlan, 516 Cathedral St., Baltimore.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. McP. Scott, Hagerstown.

Dr. Franklin Buchanan Smith, Frederick.

Dr. B. W. Goldsborough, Cambridge.

Dr. James A. Stevens, Easton.

Dr. Lewis A. Griffith, Upper Marlboro.

Dr. Louis B. Henkel, Jr., Annapolis.

Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, Westminster.

The Board representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty may be addressed at 847 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore.

The Board representing the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society may be addressed at 1122 N. Mount Street, Baltimore.

Directors Miners' Hospital

Frostburg.

W. R. Gunter.....Frostburg, 1914
 Roberdeau Annan and others.....Frostburg, 1916

State Board of Examiners of Nurses

Miss Gertrude Miller.....Baltimore, 1913
 Miss Marie Corter.....Baltimore, 1913
 Miss Helen C. Bartlett.....Baltimore, 1914
 Mrs. I. C. Brackenridge.....Baltimore, 1915
 Mrs. Wm. P. Hurst.....Baltimore, 1915

Oyster Inspectors

Term Expires

Albert L. Wingate.....	Baltimore, 1912
Joseph S. Beeks.....	Baltimore, 1912
Henry A. Repson.....	Baltimore, 1912
James E. Marshall.....	Baltimore, 1912
Thomas J. Walter.....	Nanticoke, 1912
William A. Dobson.....	Oxford, 1912
George W. Letourneau.....	Annapolis, 1912
Richard H. Hart.....	Cambridge, 1912
Matthew W. Ward.....	Crisfield, 1912

Public Service Commission

Builders' Exchange, Baltimore.

Philip D. Laird, Chairman.....	Montgomery County, 1916
Joshua W. Hering.....	Carroll County, 1914
E. Clay Timanus.....	Baltimore, 1918
Secretary—Louis M. Duvall.....	Baltimore
General Counsel—W. Cabell Bruce.....	Baltimore
Assistant General Counsel—Albert C. Ritchie.....	Baltimore
Chief Engineer—Charles E. Phelps.....	Baltimore
Auditor—John A. Thompkins.....	Baltimore

Penitentiary—Board of Directors

Frank A. Furst.....	Baltimore, 1914
John H. Kimble.....	Port Deposit, 1914
John T. Stone and others.....	Towson, 1916

State Board of Pharmacy

H. Lionel Meredith.....	Hagerstown, 1913
Ephraim Bacon	Baltimore, 1914
David R. Millard.....	Mt. Washington, 1915
J. Fuller Frammer.....	Baltimore, 1916
Wm. C. Powell.....	Snow Hill, 1917

Shell Fish Commission

Marine Bank Building, Baltimore.

President—Frank Revell.....	Anne Arundel County
Treasurer—Benjamin K. Green.....	Somerset County
Secretary—William H. Maltbie.....	Baltimore
Hydrographic Engineer—Swepson Earle.....	Queen Anne's County
Counsel—S. T. Giles.....	Baltimore
Chief Clerk—J. D. Gardiner.....	Charles County

State Roads Commission

Office, Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, ex-officio.....Cambridge
 Ovington E. Weller, President.....Arlington
 Edward E. Goslin.....Federalburg
 Walter B. Miller.....Salisbury
 Andrew Ramsay.....Mt. Savage
 Dr. Ira Remsen.....Baltimore
 Dr. Wm. Bullock Clark.....Baltimore
 Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary, Union Trust Building.....Baltimore

Auxiliary Road Commission

For Cecil County.

J. Polk Steele and others.....Chesapeake City

St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys—Board of Trustees

Term Expires

Grafton Downs.....Downsville, 1914
 Joseph J. Janney and others.....Baltimore, 1914

State Conservation Commission

Bernard N. Baker.....Baltimore
 William S. Powell.....Ellicott City
 Charles H. Baughman.....Frederick

Board of State Aid and Charities

President—Charles J. Bonaparte.....Baltimore
 Secretary—Wm. H. Davenport, 508 Garrett Building....Baltimore
 H. Wirt Steele.....Baltimore
 William LevyBaltimore
 Dr. Philip Briscoe.....Mutual
 Thomas V. Richardson.....Phoenix
 Thomas M. Bartlett.....Easton
 Emory L. Coblentz.....Frederick

MARYLAND BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Office, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore.

Board of Commissioners

President—William H. Knowles Commissioner—J. H. Waller
 Superintendent—F. DeSales Mudd Secretary—John A. Tschantre

State Fishery Force

Commander		Residence	Term Expires
Name	Name of Boat		
T. B. C. Howard.....	Governor Thomas.....	Cambridge,	1914

Deputy Commanders

James A. Turner.....	Governor McLane...	Salisbury,	1914
George F. Akers.....	Anne B. Smith.....	Rock Hall,	1914
John T. Sewell.....	Frolic.....	Chester,	1914
Charles J. Howeth....	Poplar Island Boat.....	Easton,	1914
S. Clay Camper.....	Eliza Hayward.....	Neavitt,	1914
Milburn Woolford....	Julia Hamilton.....	Taylor's Island,	1914
Mathew Wroten.....	Brown-Smith-Jones.....	Lakeville,	1914
Wilfred R. Jester.....	Nellie Jackson.....	Jesterville,	1914
Luther T. Miles.....	Helen Baughman....	Marion Station,	1914
Wm. H. Sanders.....	May Brown.....	Annapolis,	1914
Edward N. Dixon.....	Daisy Archer.....	Galloway,	1914
L. F. Miles.....	Folly.....	Jearson,	1914
Edmund J. Plowden...	Bessie Jones.....	Blackiston,	1914
Clerk to Commander—William F. Johnson..... Annapolis			
John Stine, local boat for Wicomico River.			

The State Fishery Force has charge of the enforcement of the oyster laws of the State.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION

Johns Hopkins Building, 532-534 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

Governor P. L. Goldsborough	Henry G. Shirley, Chief Engineer
O. E. Weller, Chairman	William L. Marcy, Secretary
Ira Remsen	W. B. Miller
William Bullock Clark	Andrew Ramsay
E. E. Goslin	

January 1, 1912, the Commission had completed 174.97 miles of State road, costing \$1,981,569.42. To the same date there had been completed by the Maryland Geological Survey (and its successors, the State Roads Commission, after June 1, 1910) 166.49 miles of State-aid road, costing \$1,405,180.45, and 18.57 miles of the Baltimore - Washington road (State Road No. 1), costing \$237,723.28. The outstanding work was: State roads, 169.51 miles; estimated cost, \$2,288,648.62; State-aid roads, 12.10 miles; estimated cost, \$138,143.74.

During 1912 work under both the State road and the State-aid road laws went forward: 34 contracts were let for 112 miles, at a cost of \$626,749.57 for State roads, and for State-aid roads 8 contracts for 10.85 miles, at a cost of \$117,622.74. October 1, 1912, the situation was as follows:

	Completed.		Under Way.	
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Estimated Cost
State Roads.....	193.51	\$1,951,245.80	233.89	\$2,374,249.50
State-Aid Roads.....	161.41	1,459,928.20	23.70	323,101.73
Baltimore and Washington Railroad.....	18.99	245,243.65	8.51	125,221.05
Baltimore and Annapolis Boulevard.....	7.95	205,574.02	7.97	135,143.58
	<u>381.87</u>		<u>274.07</u>	

ORAL HYGIENE COUNCIL OF MARYLAND

Chairman—Dr. B. Holly Smith, 1007 Madison Avenue, Baltimore.

Secretary—Dr. W. W. Dunbracco, 309 Professional Bldg., Baltimore.

Executive Board

Dr. G. V. Milholland	Dr. F. P. Haynes
Dr. George E. Hardy	Dr. Ryland O. Sadler
Dr. William A. Mills	Dr. Fannie E. Hoopes
Dr. Frederick Primrose	Dr. W. G. Foster
Dr. T. O. Heatwole	Dr. L. Wilson Davis
Dr. F. F. Drew	Dr. Richard Grady
Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson	Dr. Bessie B. Bennett

Consisting of representatives of the State Dental Association, Baltimore Dental Club and Association of Dental Surgeons, the Oral Hygiene Club of Maryland has for its object the dissemination of information as to the hygiene of the mouth. It maintains a clinic, gives lectures and aims to furnish gratuitous dental service to the poor.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MARYLAND

President—Dr. Wm. H. Welch.

Secretary and Executive Officer—Marshall Langton Price, M. D.,
6 East Franklin Street.

Commissioner of Health—Dr. James Bosley, ex-officio, Baltimore.

Hon. Edgar Allan Poe, Attorney General of Maryland, ex-officio.

Dr. Nathan R. Gorter.

Dr. Edgar A. Jones.

Mr. John E. Greiner.

Bureau of Bacteriology

Chief—Dr. Wm. Royal Stokes.

Assistant Chief—Dr. Harry W. Stoner.

Clerk—L. Sullivan.

Laboratory Assistants—Wm. A. Gunther and F. J. Orban.

Bureau of Chemistry

Chief—Dr. W. B. D. Penniman.

Assistant Chief—Dr. Wyatt W. Randall.

Clerk—M. E. Seidell.

Assistant Chemists—H. B. Disney and C. O. Miller.

Laboratory Assistant—Edward Hopkins.

Bureau of Vital Statistics

Chief—Dr. Frederic V. Beitler.

Clerk—T. Nicklas.

Tabulating Clerk—B. Betz.

Mailing Clerk—M. Baer.

Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Acting Chief—Dr. C. W. G. Rohrer.

Clerk—M. Miller.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

Chief—Mr. Robert B. Morse.

Assistant Engineer—Harry R. Hall.

Clerk—H. A. Walker.

Division of Foods and Drugs

State Food and Drug Commissioner—Charles Caspari, Jr.

Clerk—R. W. Bateman.

Inspectors—John W. Arnold and Robert H. Hopkins.

Executive Offices

Chief Clerk—Walter N. Kirkman.

Secretary's Clerk—S. F. George.

Special Agent—Louis L. Judge.

Tuberculosis Clerk—A. Dushane.

Multigraphing Clerk—John Conway.

Assistant Multigraphing Clerk—John McLain.

Assistant Clerk—Norbert Wilkinson.

General Counsel

William Pinkney Whyte, Jr.

Meat Inspector

Charles N. Mitten.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS

- Allegany—Dr. J. C. Holdsworth, Midland.
Anne Arundel—Dr. Walton H. Hopkins, Annapolis.
 First Precinct—Dr. Chas. H. Brooke, Brooklyn.
 Third Precinct—Dr. Thomas B. Horton—South Baltimore.
Baltimore County—Dr. H. M. Slade, Towson.
 First District—Dr. Marshall B. West, Catonsville.
 Second District—Dr. H. F. Shipley, Granite.
 Third District—Dr. Henry A. Naylor, Pikesville.
 Fourth District—Dr. Henry A. Slade, Reisterstown.
 Fifth District—Dr. C. E. Fowble, Upperco.
 Sixth District—Dr. Joseph Baldwin, Freeland.
 Seventh District—Dr. E. W. Heyde, Parkton.
 Eighth District—Dr. Benjamin Benson, Cockeysville.
 Ninth District—Dr. R. C. Massenburg, Towson.
 Tenth District—Dr. J. T. Payne, Phoenix, R. F. D. No. 1.
 Eleventh District—Dr. James F. H. Gorsuch, Fork.
 Twelfth District—Dr. William H. McClanahan, Highlandtown.
 Thirteenth District—Dr. Frank H. Ruhl, Lansdowne.
 Fourteenth District—Dr. Wm. F. Clayton, Overlea.
 Fifteenth District—Dr. John W. Harrison, Middle River.
 Sixteenth District—Dr. G. C. McCormick, Sparrows Point.
Calvert—Dr. I. N. King, Barstow.
Caroline—Dr. J. R. Downes, Preston.
Carroll—Dr. Charles R. Foutz, Westminster.
 First District—Dr. Franklin H. Seiss, Taneytown.
 Second District—Dr. Luther Kemp, Uniontown.
 Third District—Dr. G. Lewis Wetzel, Union Mills.
 Fourth District—Dr. Robert F. Wells, Gamber.
 Fifth District—Dr. M. D. Morris, Eldersburg.
 Sixth District—Dr. John F. B. Weave, Manchester.
 Seventh District—Dr. Charles R. Foutz, Westminster.
 Eighth District—Dr. R. C. Wells, Hampstead.
 Ninth District—Dr. Edwin D. Cronk, Winfield.
 Tenth District—Dr. Charles H. Diller, Detour.
 Eleventh District—Dr. George H. Brown, New Windsor.
 Twelfth District—Dr. James Watt, Union Bridge.
 Thirteenth District—Dr. Ira D. Chaney, Mt. Airy.
 Fourteenth District—Dr. Daniel B. Sprecker, Sykesville.
Cecil—Dr. T. J. Courey, Chesapeake City.
Charles—Dr. E. Spencer, Bel Alton.
Dorchester—Dr. Victor C. Carroll, Cambridge.
Frederick—Dr. James M. Goodman, Frederick.
Garrett—Dr. I. N. Broadwater, Oakland.
Harford—Dr. Lee Hughes, Belair.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS—Concluded

Howard—Dr. Wm. C. Stone, Ellicott City.
 First District—Dr. Wm. R. Eareckson, Elkridge.
 Second District—Dr. W. C. Stone, Ellicott City.
 Third District—Dr. B. F. Shipley, Alpha.
 Fourth District—Dr. J. W. Sims, Glenwood.
 Fifth District—Dr. S. A. Nichols, Dayton.
 Sixth District—Dr. T. W. Linthicum, Savage.
 Kent—Dr. George R. Jones, Galena.
 Montgomery—Dr. C. H. Mannar, Rockville.
 Prince George's—Dr. John E. Sansbury, Forestville.
 Queen Anne's—Dr. A. E. Landers, Crumpton.
 Somerset—Dr. T. Jacob Smith, Princess Anne.
 St. Mary's—Dr. Francis F. Greenwell, Leonardtown.
 Talbot—Dr. E. R. Trippe, Easton.
 Washington—Dr. W. D. Campbell, Hagerstown.
 Wicomico—Dr. Chas. R. Truitt, Salisbury.
 Worcester—Dr. Paul Jones, Snow Hill.

Town Health Officers

Aberdeen—Dr. Charles R. Kriete.
 Annapolis—Dr. Wm. S. Welch.
 Brunswick—Dr. Levin West.
 Cambridge—Dr. E. E. Wolff.
 Crisfield—Dr. C. E. Collins.
 Cumberland—Dr. Francis E. Harrington.
 Easton—Dr. J. B. Merritt.
 Frederick—Dr. Ira J. McCurdy.
 Frostburg—Dr. Timothy Griffith.
 Havre de Grace—Dr. F. W. Steiner.
 Hancock—Dr. H. E. Tabler.
 Kensington—Dr. Wm. L. Lewis.
 Lonaconing—Dr. James O. Bullock.
 Laurel—Dr. W. F. Taylor.
 Mount Rainier—Dr. J. C. Ohlendorf.
 Olney—Dr. Charles Farquhar.
 Pocomoke City—Dr. R. Lee Hall.
 Takoma Park—Dr. H. E. Rogers.
 Commissioner of Baltimore City—Dr. James Bosley.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Commission

Institution at Sanatorium, Frederick County.	Term Expires
Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.....	Baltimore, 1914
Dr. Guy Steele.....	Cambridge, 1914
John Walter Smith.....	Snow Hill, 1916
Dr. V. M. Reichard and others.....	Fairplay, 1918

Tobacco Inspector

Term Expires

Inspector—William T. Wilkinson.....Hollywood, 1914

State Board of Undertakers, Baltimore

(All Terms Expire in May, 1914.)

David Sondheim, Graham F. Walker, Thomas W. Jenkins, Harry E. Hughes, Charles F. Evans, Henry W. Mears, George Knell, all of Baltimore.

State Vaccine Agent

Dr. William B. Burch.....Baltimore, 1914

Chief Veterinary Inspector

Dr. Lawrence Heckman.....Baltimore, 1916

State Veterinary Medical Board

R. V. Smith.....Frederick, 1914
 C. Willard Ringsdorf.....Baltimore, 1914
 Glenn W. Horner.....Westminster, 1914
 Clement L. Mackie.....Baltimore, 1914
 G. H. Grapp.....Port Deposit, 1914

State Weather Service

William Bullock Clark.....Baltimore
 Meteorologist—Oliver L. Fassig.....Baltimore
 Secretary and Treasurer—W. T. L. Taliaferro.....College Park

Weigher of Tomatoes, Centre Market, Baltimore

Joseph K. Benson.....Anne Arundel County

Fourth Regiment Armory Commission

Paul A. Seeger.....Baltimore
 Clinton L. Riggs and others.....Baltimore

Ten-Hour Law Inspector

Chief Inspector—

Miss Sarah F. Martin, 25 N. Carey St.....Baltimore, 1916

Uniform Legislation Commission

Judge Henry Stockbridge, 11 North Calhoun Street.....Baltimore
 John Hinkley, 54 West Biddle Street.....Baltimore
 George Whitelock, 29 East Mt. Vernon Place.....Baltimore

Taxation Law Revision Commission

William M. Cooper.....	Salisbury
James H. Gambrill, Jr.....	Frederick
J. Barry Mahool, 2437 Maryland Avenue.....	Baltimore
E. Stanley Gary, 857 Park Avenue.....	Baltimore
Edwin G. Baetjer, 1409 Continental Building.....	Baltimore
Henry F. Baker.....	Mt. Washington

Liquor License Commissioners

306 Courthouse.

A. E. Mulliken, 1108 North Eutaw Street.....	Baltimore
J. H. Baker, 2008 Park Avenue.....	Baltimore
J. A. Buck, Courthouse.....	Baltimore

Miscellaneous

Measurer of Wood Carts—D. H. Gough, 2308 Baltimore Street. State Wharfinger—G. B. Flynn, Baltimore. Hay Inspectors—A. Underwood, 1514 North Stricker Street; J. Jamison, 24 South Fulton Avenue; William Durham, Rocks, Harford County. Commissioners of Practical Plumbing—Joseph C. Mitchell, 913 North Broadway; A. W. Beam, 1719 Harlem Avenue; E. J. Burke, 327 Collins Avenue; Dr. James Bosley, 412 Cathedral Street, J. E. Greiner, 1308 Fidelity Building. Inspector of Boilers—G. M. Beal, 512 Union Trust Building. Examiners of Stationary Engines—C. E. McCleary, 828 West Thirty-sixth Street; James Gardiner, 2043 West North Avenue.

UNITED STATES COURTS

Circuit Judges—Hon. Nathan Goff and Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard.

District Judge—Hon. John C. Rose.

Clerk—Arthur L. Spamer.

Deputy—Charles W. Zimmerman.

District Attorney—John Philip Hill.

Assistants—J. Craig McLanahan and A. Walter Kraus.

Marshal—George W. Padgett.

Deputy Clerk at Cumberland—William J. Feaga.

Under the Judiciary Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1911, the United States Circuit Court was abolished and after January 1, 1912, the United States District Court has jurisdiction of matters of which the Circuit Court heretofore had jurisdiction.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, comprising Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina—Henry T. Melony, clerk, Richmond, Va. Terms—First Tuesdays in February, May and November, at Richmond, Va.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

Baltimore City—George Morris Bond, Louis J. Burger.

Cumberland—Thomas J. Anderson. Crisfield—Edward P. Wyatt.

Hagerstown—Alexander R. Hagner. Annapolis—Julian Brewer.

Frederick—Edward S. Eichelberger.

ASSOCIATIONS

MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Officers Elected June 22, 1912

President—Daniel Annan, President Second National Bank, Cumberland.

Secretary—Charles Hann, Assistant Cashier National Mechanics Bank, Baltimore.

Treasurer—William Marriott, Cashier Western National Bank, Baltimore.

MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

President—Judge A. Hunter Boyd, Cumberland.

Secretary—James W. Chapman, Jr., 909 Calvert Building, Baltimore.

Treasurer—R. Bennett Darnall, 1119 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore.

Executive Council

Alfred S. Niles—928 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

Judge Wm. H. Adkins, Easton.

James M. Munroe, Annapolis.

Harry M. Benzinger, 215 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

THE MARYLAND STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Executive Board

President—George Morrison, Baltimore.

Vice-President—E. P. Cohill, Hancock.

Secretary-Treasurer—T. B. Symons, College Park.

Vice-President, Peninsula Horticultural Society—W. E. Sanger, Easton.

R. Bentley Thomas, Sandy Spring.

Richard Vincent, Jr., White Marsh.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin.

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Officers

President—D. P. Schindel, Hagerstown.

First Vice-President—J. F. Frames, Baltimore.

Second Vice-President—Henry Howard, Brookville.

Third Vice-President—John G. McIndoe, Frostburg.

Secretary—E. F. Kelly, 302 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.

Treasurer—J. W. Westcott, 423 N. Charles Street, Baltimore.

Executive Committee

Chairman—James E. Hancock, Baltimore.

R. S. McKinney, Taneytown.

George G. Muth, Baltimore.

MARYLAND STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Officers

President—C. O'B. Diehm, Sparrows Point.

Vice-President—James H. Carroll, Baltimore.

Treasurer—Wm. B. Usilton, Jr., Chestertown.

Secretary—Edward Stevenson, Lonaconing.

Executive Committee

Chairman—Peter B. Cain, Midland.

Gustave Eichorn, Lonaconing.

George E. Frank, Annapolis.

Courtney Seaman, Hagerstown.

John G. Mann, Lauraville.

MARYLAND STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

President—Walter E. Atkinson, Glyndon.

Vice-President—N. W. Saunders, Rockville.

Secretary-Treasurer—T. B. Symons, College Park.

Members of Executive Committee—S. S. Stabler and W. R. McCardell.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF MARYLAND

Apportionment as made by the Act of 1902 of the General Assembly, Chapter 136.

First District—Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.

Second District—Harford, Carroll, Baltimore County, and Wards 15 and 16 of Baltimore City.

Third District—Baltimore City: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, and Precincts 9, 10, 11 and 13 of Ward 18.

Fourth District—Baltimore City: Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, and Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 12 of Ward 18.

Fifth District—St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Howard and Wards 21, 23, 24, and Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Ward 18.

Sixth District—Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery.

The wards of Baltimore City are as numbered by Acts of 1901, Chapter 8.

LICENSES

License receipts embrace a considerable portion of the total revenue of Maryland, and the provisions of the present laws, with few exceptions, have been on the statute books for years.

The first license fee exacted was the marriage license enacted by the Legislature in 1777, and the fee was thirty shillings current money. This was followed by the license on billiard tables in 1780, the ferry licenses in 1781, the license on hawkers and peddlers in 1784, and the spirituous liquor license in 1787. Innumerable acts followed in rapid succession for years, and it is significant that the development of the license system aided greatly in doing away with any general property tax, because up to 1841 a property tax for State purposes was seldom imposed. Up to this period of 1841 nearly all revenues were raised indirectly; the State's holdings in investments were large and profitable, and expenses of government were small.

The period of indirect taxation developed among others the broker's license in 1819, the "Retailer of Dry Goods" license in 1820, and the traders' license in 1831. The act passed in the year last referred to apportioned the tax to the amount of stock of goods and merchandise on hand at the principal season of the year, and has continued practically the same to the present time.

**STATE'S RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1912, AS REPORTED BY THE COMPTROLLER
OF THE STATE**

Auctioneers	\$ 3,704 75	
Tax or License on Insurance Companies*	126,434 38	
Billiard Table	29,650 78	
Brokers	28,659 46	
Cigarette	14,467 56	
Carroll County Fishing.....	25 65	
Delinquent	10,504 29	
Exhibition	5,546 10	
Fishery—Chesapeake Bay	454 88	
Gaugers	99 00	
Gunners	35 63	
Gypsy	47 50	
Hawkers and Peddlers.....	2,425 71	
High Liquor—Baltimore City.....	1,485,242 82	
Live Stock Dealers.....	146 52	
Motor Vehicles	60,000 00	
Ordinary	24,742 95	
Oyster House	6,254 23	
Oyster Cannery, Packers and Commis- sion Merchants	4,294 50	
Oyster Measurers	166 25	
Purse Net	200 00	
Race and Fishery	3 80	
Stevedore	235 14	
Traders	203,898 61	
Traders' Liquor	57,031 22	
To Dredge for Oysters.....	19,972 81	
To Sell Commercial Fertilizers.....	10,650 00	
Tong and Scrape.....	9,222 70	
		<hr/> \$2,104,117 24
Deductions—		
Return of Baltimore City License....	\$1,113,932 11	
Return of Calvert County License....	760 00	
Return of Washington County License	113 44	
		<hr/> \$1,114,805 55
Net return of Licenses to the State		<hr/> \$989,311 69

* This item is more properly a return from corporations, but the State has always treated this as a license fee.

County	Annual Licenses	Aggregate on State Licenses	Payment to State	Deduction to Clerk	Part to State
Allegheny.....	State \$100 and according to stock and city additional	\$28,593.00	\$14,525.50 Balance to county	5%	One-half (note)
Anne Arundel.....	\$250	14,750.00	\$2,802.10	5%	One-fifth (note)
Baltimore City.....	1,000	1,508,210.02	1,483,338.70	1%	All (note)
Baltimore.....	400	132,400.00	31,445.00	5%	One-fourth
Calvert.....	250	1,000.00	950.00	5%	All (note)
†Caroline.....	\$250 county			5%	One-fourth
†Carroll.....	Westminster \$300 and \$50 town.	11,579.18	2,756.95	5%	
†Cecil.....	\$225	12,150.00	1,282.50	5%	One-ninth
†Dorchester.....	State and Town	\$2,913.50	\$2,706.33	5%	(Note)
Garrett.....	State, County and Town (\$343)	686.67	632.34	5%	One-fifth (note)
Harford.....	\$250	5,325.00		\$5	
Howard.....	\$500	4,000.00	380.00	5%	One-tenth
†Kent.....					
†Montgomery.....					
Prince George's.....	According to stock State and County or State and Town	4,374.53	4,155.30	5%	(Note)
†Queen Anne's.....					
†Somerset.....	\$75	8,006.25	1,901.56	5%	One-fourth
St. Mary's.....					
†Talbot.....	\$68 and \$250	41,530.54	13,321.03	1% on part 5% on part	One-fourth (Note)
Washington.....	\$500 in Hagerstown				
†Wicomico.....					
†Worcester.....					

Returned by State (Baltimore City and Calvert Co.)... \$1,775,545.69 \$1,559,407.31
 1,113,264.03

Net to State..... \$446,143.28

* In addition there is a charge of \$1.10 on each license.

† None issued.

Cumberland has local license of \$100; no part to State. Westport, Louisa and Prossburg, all report licenses account in "Receipts," in which State gets no part.

Of Annapolis license, the State receives one-quarter. Information is not sufficient to show whether aggregate includes Annapolis.

Three-quarters of amount is repaid by State Comptroller to Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Four-fifths of amount is repaid by State Comptroller to Calvert County.

On the \$50 additional Westminster license, State receives no part. No information of other local licenses.

In Frederick, City corporation receives \$4,025 in which State does not share. In Emmittsburg corporation receives \$375 in which State does not share.

State, \$68; county, \$25; town of Oakland, \$250.

All paid to town of Havre de Grace. Balance paid to town of Elliff City.

In addition county receives \$100 net for each license. In Bladensburg and Marlboro licenses are \$400, half to towns and half to county.

State receives all of oyster-house and ordinary and traders' liquor and one-quarter of liquor.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The following figures were furnished by Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Harry A. Roe:

Gross receipts from April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, \$158,984.00; expenses, \$20,138.09; net receipts, \$138,845.91. From April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912, the net receipts were \$62,705.76, and for the corresponding year previous from April 1, 1910, to April 1, 1911, the net receipts were \$56,209.90. The net increase of revenue at April 1, 1912, over that at April 1, 1911, was 11.5 per cent. The net increase of revenue at April 1, 1913, over that at April 1, 1912, was 101 per cent.

The receipts for the last fiscal year are made up as follows:

Receipts by Motor Vehicles Commissioner for fiscal year ending April 1, 1913.

From Cash on hand.....	\$ 12,763.56
“ Registration	113,126.94
“ Exchange	1,327.23
“ Merchandise	2,454.65
“ Manufacturers and Dealers.....	4,255.69
“ Owners of Motor Cycles.....	2,545.90
“ Dealers in Motor Cycles.....	28.33
“ Operators' fees	17,359.00
“ Operators of Motor Cycles.....	1,009.00
“ Fines	2,384.20
“ Tags	144.45
“ Other sources	1,585.05
Total	\$158,984.00

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE RATES

Acts 1912, Chapter 133

Not over 10 horse-power.....	\$ 5 00
Not over 20 horse-power.....	10 00
Not over 30 horse-power.....	15 00
Not over 40 horse-power.....	20 00
Over 40 horse-power.....	25 00
For motor vehicles for merchandise, and a special license to manufacturers and dealers.....	3 00

MARYLAND'S FINANCES

Taken from the Comptroller's Report for 1912.

Total Receipts	\$ 8,908,454.16
Total Disbursements	8,553,744.85
Legislature of 1912 cost.....	182,490.60
Total State Debt, September 30, 1912...	13,028,095.63
Aggregate basis for Taxation.....	979,309,976.00
Basis increase over 1911.....	27,383,705.00
Total levy for Schools.....	1,579,137.34
Total Receipts for Schools.....	1,618,905.59
Total Disbursements for Schools.....	1,571,101.95
State Tax rate on \$100 is.....	.31

MARYLAND NOTES

Factory capital	\$251,227,000.00
Factory products	\$315,669,000.00
Mineral products	\$15,440,000.00
Farm capital	\$286,167,000.00
Farm products, 1909.....	\$73,268,000.00
Feet of Lumber produced {	1909 267,939,000
	1910..... 154,554,000
	1911 144,087,000
Acres of Farm Land.....	5,051,000
Miles of Railroad, including District of Columbia	1,615
Square miles drained by Potomac.....	14,300
Acres of Youghiogheny Forest Reserve..	80,259
Number of Schools in the Counties in 1912 was	2,366
Number of Normal Schools in the Coun- ties was	3

MARYLAND NOTES—Continued

Number of High Schools in the Counties in 1912 was	58
School for Deaf and Dumb.....	1
Maryland School for Blind.....	1
School for Colored Blind, Deaf and Dumb	1
Number of Pupils in Public Schools in counties	148,043
Number of Teachers in Public Schools in counties	3,894
Number of Pupils in Normal Schools in counties	510
Number of Teachers in Normal Schools in counties	29
Expenditures for Public Schools in Coun- ties in 1912 were.....	\$2,511,260.95
State Tax Rate, 1909 .....	.16
State Tax Rate, 1913.....	.31
Net Debt of State, 1909.....	\$679,976.41
Net Debt of State, 1913.....	\$5,826,258.98
Extreme width of State from East to West, miles	240
Extreme length of State from North to South, miles	125
Total area of State, square miles.....	12,210
Land surface of State, square miles.....	9,941
Water surface of State, square miles....	2,269
Incorporated cities, towns and villages..	109
Population in 1910	1,295,346
Native white population, 1910.....	984,104
Native colored population, 1910.....	232,249
German white population, 1910....	36,602
Irish white population, 1910.....	9,691
Russian and Russian Poland, 1910..	27,522
English white population, 1910.....	5,178
In population Maryland ranks twenty-seventh among the States. In manufacturing it ranks fifteenth.	
In 1910 the number of farms was.....	48,293
Total acreage of same.....	5,057,140
Number of acres improved.....	3,354,767

MARYLAND NOTES—Concluded

Wheat crop in 1912, bushels.....	8,985,000
Corn crop in 1912, bushels.....	24,455,000
Hay crop in 1912, tons.....	575,000
Value of fruit crop, 1912.....	\$1,500,000.00
Value of dairy products, 1912.....	\$5,481,000.00
Value of poultry products, 1912.....	\$6,247,000.00
Tobacco crop, hogsheads, 1912.....	27,000
Number of horses in State, 1912.....	163,000
Number of mules in State, 1912.....	23,000
Number of milch cows in State, 1912....	168,000
Number of cattle in State, 1912.....	120,000
Number of sheep in State, 1912.....	225,000
Number of swine in State, 1912.....	335,000
Total head of live stock in 1912.....	1,034,000
Valued at	\$38,127,000.00
The wool-clip in 1912 yielded, pounds...	705,000
Valued at	\$200,000.00
Number of tons of coal mined in 1912 was	4,685,795
Valued at	\$13,000,000.00
Value of stone quarried, 1912.....	\$1,209,374.00
Value of clay products, 1912.....	\$1,804,823.00
Total mineral output in 1911.....	\$10,715,302.00
Capital invested in Oyster Industry.....	\$3,980,087.00
Value of its oysters.....	\$4,640,173.00

ANNUAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS

For	
4	Day Nurseries\$ 4,500.00
2	Dispensaries 1,500.00
4	Schools for Defectives 47,200.00
16	Homes and Asylums for adults..... 37,250.00
22	Homes and Asylums for Children..... 57,500.00
28	General Hospitals 223,000.00
7	Insane Hospitals 329,250.00
8	Special Hospitals 190,000.00
3	Placing-out Agencies 4,500.00
9	Reformatories and Penal Institutions... 77,000.00
103	Total.....\$971,700.00

COUNTY	Population in 1910 U. S. Census	Negro Popula- tion	Area in Square Miles by Counties	Number of Farms in Each County U. S. Census	Assessed Value of Property for State Tax Levy, 1912	Tax Rate in Counties and Baltimore City 1912	County Towns
Allegany.....	62,411	1,517	449.5	1,023	\$29,738,200	\$.90 ³	Cumberland
Anne Arundel.....	39,553	14,136	430.4	2,038	19,680,117	.50	Annapolis.....
Baltimore City.....	558,483	84,749	31.64	23	516,381,882	2.01	Towson.....
Baltimore County.....	122,399	12,601	646.8	4,178	142,737,913	.88	Prince Frederick
Calvert.....	10,325	5,046	216.8	1,080	3,037,614	.95	Denton
Caroline.....	19,216	4,787	317.4	2,126	10,003,636	1.00	Westminster
Carroll.....	33,934	2,006	445.3	3,484	22,787,036	.62	Elkton
Cecil.....	23,759	3,314	374.6	1,717	15,556,053	1.25	La Plata
Charles.....	16,386	8,372	462.0	1,623	5,470,301	.86	Cambridge
Dorchester.....	28,669	9,421	573.2	2,214	13,100,065	1.01 ³	Frederick
Frederick.....	52,673	5,399	660.0	3,804	29,295,674	.88	Oakland
Garrett.....	20,105	107	681.0	2,076	10,835,753	.88	Bel Air
Harford.....	27,965	5,116	439.8	2,512	17,562,392	.95	Ellicott City
Howard.....	16,106	3,772	249.1	1,385	11,212,215	.87	Chestertown
Kent.....	16,957	6,162	281.0	1,093	10,202,615	1.05	Rockville
Montgomery.....	32,089	9,235	517.6	2,442	19,889,225	.92	Upper Marlboro
Prince George's.....	36,147	11,493	179.6	2,288	16,323,495	.90	Centreville
Queen Anne's.....	16,839	5,814	363.4	1,421	10,004,234	.95	Leonardtown
St. Mary's.....	17,039	7,304	369.1	1,625	5,058,071	.74	Princess Anne
Somerset.....	26,455	9,476	328.6	1,986	7,339,054	1.07	Easton
Talbot.....	19,620	6,774	267.1	1,297	12,200,000	.76 ³	Hagerstown
Washington.....	49,567	2,113	457.3	2,466	32,689,096	.65	Salisbury
Wicomico.....	26,815	6,310	368.9	2,678	9,400,400	.91 ³	Snow Hill
Worcester.....	21,841	7,025	491.5	2,344	8,759,935	1.00	
Total.....	1,295,346	232,249	9,941.0	48,923	\$979,309,976	....

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The Bureau has been requested to furnish statistics on marriages and divorces in Maryland for a period of 10 years. The request read for "proportion of divorces to marriages, sex, grounds, etc."

Knowing how difficult it would be to get the number of marriages and divorces alone, no effort was made to get the "sex, grounds, etc." Maryland has 23 counties and one large city, and in each of these counties we have found that the clerk of the court has his own particular method of record.

Several of the county clerks responded very promptly, some a little slow, and some reluctantly. Several appeals were made in these cases. Only three counties asked for a fee for furnishing the information, and when the case was explained, two of them responded promptly without compensation. The table was eventually completed, except for one county (Calvert), which held out for a fee for furnishing public information to a State department. After some correspondence back and forth, the following letter was received:

OFFICE, CLERK CIRCUIT COURT
For Calvert County
GEORGE W. DOWELL, Clerk

Prince Frederick, Md., August 7, 1913.

Mr. Frank A. White, Chief,
Bureau of Statistics and Information,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

A special effort to get the statistics on marriages and divorces in a few days for you would necessitate my employing someone to do the work. That expense I am not willing to incur, believing the State could better afford it than myself. On receipt of \$5.00 I will furnish you the information.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. DOWELL, Clerk.

Inasmuch as so much time had already been consumed in naming a price, and the Bureau being anxious to complete the work as early as possible, and fearing it might take this busy county official too long to work out these statistics, a representative of the Bureau was hurriedly dispatched to Prince Frederick, the county seat of Calvert County, to make personal inspection of the records and return with the figures on marriages and divorces.

The clerk (Mr. Dowell) cordially received the Bureau's representative and gave him access to the necessary books, all of which were carefully gone through for the period of ten years. This inspection, unaided, required but 35 minutes of the representative's time in order to fill the spaces with correct data.

The completed table is herewith submitted:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE DECADE ENDING 1912.

COUNTIES	MARRIAGES.										DIVORCES.										Totals	
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Totals	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911		1912
Allegany.....	1,357	1,205	1,286	1,392	1,444	1,302	1,140	1,817	2,082	2,453	15,838	34	35	24	35	41	23	19	37	37	42	327
Anne Arundel.....	269	297	286	337	285	332	336	427	377	453	3,399	10	10	12	13	19	20	20	24	21	19	169
Baltimore.....	588	579	622	600	646	607	660	669	697	705	6,373	14	15	15	23	21	22	32	24	28	28	222
Calvert.....	67	69	65	72	82	78	86	88	82	59	728	3	3	5	3	6	6	6	2	2	5	36
Caroline.....	198	178	181	188	150	179	157	181	161	197	1,770	5	10	2	3	3	4	10	4	8	5	51
Carroll.....	276	286	274	296	260	269	233	283	251	258	2,716	12	5	9	11	9	11	7	8	11	12	95
Cecil.....	184	186	218	217	196	179	203	196	182	186	1,947	7	8	3	6	12	8	3	1	2	1	61
Charles.....	101	115	115	98	124	91	90	90	92	104	1,020	4	2	2	2	6	13	3	10	7	14	77
Dorchester.....	272	192	203	212	193	181	199	208	206	220	2,086	8	8	2	6	6	13	3	10	7	14	77
Frederick.....	481	461	471	465	502	509	476	510	506	490	4,871	15	18	22	24	23	19	26	32	34	46	239
Garrett.....	309	410	433	470	536	487	514	608	625	710	5,260	7	11	4	9	9	8	6	10	4	4	89
Harford.....	378	314	211	212	184	179	190	199	204	189	2,260	10	7	10	16	5	6	10	5	14	6	89
Howard.....	282	336	382	448	503	600	584	512	456	583	4,856	4	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	5	2	36
Kent.....	158	139	136	137	144	142	146	117	144	132	1,415	3	5	6	5	3	5	8	4	5	8	52
Montgomery.....	328	337	370	399	447	474	436	483	439	454	4,187	10	10	10	16	20	11	17	15	27	13	149
Prince George's.....	179	177	154	156	165	158	175	137	195	185	1,681	12	11	12	5	19	16	32	21	20	15	163
Queen Anne's.....	130	132	140	128	141	143	145	149	150	146	1,404	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
St. Mary's.....	122	130	116	129	116	112	90	98	114	97	1,124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	9
Solers.....	268	285	326	227	257	255	298	308	255	347	2,826	1	1	6	2	4	3	10	4	11	6	54
Talbot.....	168	178	184	145	153	170	184	175	168	180	1,705	13	2	6	7	6	9	7	8	4	2	61
Washington.....	638	611	681	810	832	835	900	961	1,018	1,172	8,478	35	17	6	15	15	20	10	15	19	45	197
Wicomico.....	302	296	312	298	316	325	347	316	292	324	3,429	7	6	5	2	10	15	7	10	14	9	85
Worcester.....	226	223	220	250	242	221	241	212	213	192	2,240	3	8	8	6	7	11	8	8	10	12	80
Baltimore City.....	5,646	5,438	5,477	5,700	5,705	4,957	5,250	5,586	5,900	6,429	56,148	197	284	324	416	325	363	225	334	480	511	3,459
Total Marriages.....	137,403										Total Divorces.....	5,835										5,835

Percentages of Divorces to Marriages.

INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES OF MARYLAND

Allegany

Cumberland—George G. Young.
Frostburg—John J. Price.
Lonaconing—Thomas A. Smith.
Midland—Myles Stakem.
Westernport—Patrick Curran.

Anne Arundel

Annapolis—James F. Strange.

Baltimore City

Baltimore—James H. Preston.

Baltimore County*

Arlington—Dr. Charles G. Hill.
Canton—Dr. M. J. McAvoy.
Catonsville—Dr. Charles L. Mattefeldt.
Cockeysville—E. Gittings Merryman.
Evergreen Lawn, Hamilton and Lauraville—Wm. McCallister.
Gardenville—John S. Biddison.
Govanstown—Dr. E. M. Duncan.
Highlandtown—Henry P. Mann.
Lutherville—Judge Frank I. Duncan.
Mt. Winans—James Rittenhouse.
Orangeville—Charles J. Fox.
Pikesville—Randolph Barton, Sr.
Reisterstown and Glyndon—Reister Russell.
Relay, St. Denis and Halethorpe—Carville D. Benson.
Sparrows Point—F. W. Wood.
Towson—Dr. R. C. Massenburg.

Calvert

North Chesapeake Beach—Chas. Williams.
Chesapeake Beach—John M. Friedley.

Caroline

Federalsburg—W. H. Davis.
Goldsboro—Dr. H. F. Silver.
Greensboro—Henry L. Cohee.
Hillsboro—A. L. Duffy.
Preston—J. Frank Lednum.
Ridgely—J. M. Swing.
Denton—Z. Potter Steele.

Carroll

Hampstead—William A. Abbott.
Manchester—Daniel L. Dubbs.
Mt. Airy—Francis J. Leatherwood.
New Windsor—Wm. D. Lovell.
Sykesville—Dr. D. B. Sprecher.
Taneytown—Samuel H. Mehring.
Union Bridge—Robert O. Fuss.
Westminster—David E. Walsh.

Cecil

Cecilton—J. H. Black.
Chesapeake City—J. H. Reuss.
Charlestown—J. M. Heverin.
Elkton—Dr. H. A. Mitchell.
North East—H. W. Shallcross.
Port Deposit—D. R. Armstrong.
Rising Sun—C. S. Pyle.

* Baltimore county has no incorporated towns, the affairs of its whole area being administered by a Board of Commissioners. As there are no mayors, the names of prominent citizens of the several places are given. The Census of 1910 takes account only of the districts, not of the towns.

Charles

La Plata—Thos. R. Farrall.

Dorchester

East New Market—F. H. Camper.

Secretary—H. J. Baker.

Hurlock—Roland Webster.

Vienna—Incorporated but not organized.

Cambridge—Clement G. Rogers.

Frederick

Frederick City—John E. Schell.

Brunswick—Arlington G. Horine

Middletown—George L. Doub.

Emmitsburg—Edward H. Rowe.

Thurmont—William J. Freeze.

Walkersville—Newton Fulton.

Myersville—Samuel H. Pattin-
gall.

Woodsboro—(No town organiza-
tion).

Garrett

Oakland—Henry W. McComas.

Deer Park—W. W. Hennen.

Grantsville—H. C. Bonig.

Friendsville—Frederick Kamp.

Kitzmillersville—H. P. Copeland

Loch Lynn—Herbert V. Leigh-
ton.

Harford

Belair—Harry D. Hanway.

Havre de Grace—Walter E.
Weber.

Aberdeen—C. H. Johnson.

Howard

Ellicott City—John H. Kraft.

Kent

Betterton—G. W. Owens.

Chestertown—William Dwyer.

Galena—Holt Woodall.

Rock Hall—Joseph Downey.

Still Pond—J. B. Parrott.

Millington—John E. Higman.

Montgomery

Barnesville—Arthur L. Jones.

Brookeville—John H. Parsley.

Gaithersburg—E. D. Kingsley.

Garrett Park—Fred. W. Hodge.

Glen Echo—Robert L. Garrett.

Hyattstown—Richard H. Bow-
man.

Kensington—John A. Cannon.

Laytonsville—Wm. B. Mobley.

Poolesville—H. W. Spurrier.

Rockville—Lee Offutt.

Somerset—Warren W. Biggs.

Takoma Park—Stephen W. Wil-
liams.

Prince George's

Bladensburg—Marion Duckett.

Capitol Heights—Louis F. Litz.

Hyattsville—Harry W. Shepherd.

Laurel—George P. McCeney.

Mt. Rainier—T. J. K. Plant.

Tacoma—John A. Garrett.

Upper Marlboro—H. W. Gore.

Queen Anne's

Centerville—Alfred Green.

Church Hill—W. E. B. Faithful.

Sudlersville—Spence Waller.

Queenstown—William Ira Bryan.

Somerset

Princess Anne—J. Douglass
Wallop.

Crisfield—Lorie C. Quinn.

St. Mary's

Leonardtown—Dr. F. F. Greenwell.

Talbot

Easton—Martin M. Higgins.
Oxford—William M. Bergman.
St. Michaels—Thomas Harrison.
Trappe—E. William Bartlett.

Washington

Boonsboro—G. J. Roudabush.
Clear Spring—J. H. Moore.
Hagerstown—Dr. J. Mc.P. Scott.
Hancock—Thomas Gilleece.
Keedysville—David H. Snively.
Sharpsburg—Wm. E. Blackford.

Smithsburg—John Ferguson.

Williamsport—William Stake.

Funkstown—Harvey L. Lowman.

Wicomico

Delmar—Louis Kerr.
Hebron—George E. Bounds.
Pittsville—Minus A. Davis.
Salisbury—B. Frank Kennerly.
Sharpstown—Wm. H. Knowles.
Willards—E. G. Davis.

Worcester

Berlin—Orlando Harrison.
Ocean City—Wm. B. S. Powell.
Pocomoke City—E. James Tull.
Snow Hill—Marion T. Hargis.

LEGAL AND OTHER HOLIDAYS IN MARYLAND

1, New Year's Day, January 1st. 2, Washington's Birthday, February 22d. 3, Decoration Day, May 30th. 4, Independence Day, July 4th. 5, Defenders' Day, September 12th. 6, Christmas Day, December 25th. 7, Good Friday. 8, General Election Day. 9, Congressional Election Day. 10, Sundays.

All special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer or other religious observances, or for the general cessation of business, become legal holidays. Thus the following may become holidays in this State:

Labor Day—The first Monday in September. It is a national holiday by Act of Congress, approved June 28, 1894.

Columbus Day—October 12th.

Arbor and Bird Day—The Governor of Maryland is authorized to designate by proclamation one day in April every year for tree planting, to be known as "Arbor Day."

Maryland Day—March 25th, the anniversary of the landing in St. Mary's County of the first settlers in Maryland, in the year 1634, is not a legal holiday, but is commemorated by special exercises in the public schools of the State.

Repudiation Day—November 23d is a bank half-holiday in Frederick County, to commemorate the repudiation of the Stamp Act of 1765.

MARYLAND REGISTRATION, 1912

Counties and City	White	Colored	Total
Allegany	13,156	384	13,540
Anne Arundel	5,998	3,634	9,632
Baltimore City	96,453	15,711	112,164
Baltimore County	28,327	2,570	30,897
Calvert	1,484	1,335	2,819
Caroline	3,500	1,084	4,584
Carroll	8,241	454	8,695
Cecil	5,132	821	5,953
Charles	1,757	1,809	3,566
Dorchester	5,142	2,182	7,324
Frederick	12,894	1,015	13,909
Garrett	4,218	20	4,238
Harford	6,083	1,355	7,438
Howard	3,160	724	3,884
Kent	2,962	1,543	4,505
Montgomery	5,804	2,029	7,833
Prince George's	5,642	2,401	8,043
Queen Anne's	2,817	1,397	4,214
St. Mary's	2,284	1,606	3,890
Somerset	4,377	1,561	5,938
Talbot	3,340	1,530	4,870
Washington	11,377	508	11,885
Wicomico	5,405	1,259	6,664
Worcester	4,140	1,253	5,393
Totals in 1912.....	243,693	48,185	291,878
Totals in 1911.....	244,385	48,653	293,038



(Issued by Franklin E. Cox, State Game Warden, 506 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.)

to see that closed seasons are respected. For State Game

Deputy Game Wardens can call upon the State's Attorneys and Sheriffs for assistance and advice.

The last lay of the open season is given first and then the first day of the following open season.

[illegible]

- No shooting on Sundays
No shooting on Sundays, election day or when ground is covered with snow
No shooting on election day or when ground is covered with snow
No shooting on Sundays or when ground is covered with snow
No shooting on Sunday or election day
No shooting on Sundays at night
No shooting on election day
No shooting when ground is covered with snow,
No shooting when ground is covered with snow or at night.
Patent River, December 31st to September 15, closed Sunday
at Red, on Potomac and Patuxent Rivers bordering on Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties from September 1st to September 15th
On August 31st to September 1st
on the Maryland side of the Chesapeake Bay and Rhode Rivers, May 1st to October 1st, as follows: Monday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, No crabs, Tuesday, Thursday

g Grouse, Brant and Swan Same as duck, unlawful to shoot wild fowl from power of
 sail boat or with rifle
 h Red-tail, November 1 to September 1
 i Marsh and grass plover, December 1 to July 25

1. Mallard and other marsh ducks can be killed during month of September, excepting 1. Dorelaester
2. Summer or Wood Duck. Dorelaester, January 1 to August 1, rest of State open during September and November 1 to April 10, see 9 for Caid

• I intended to hunt at all with gun or rifle between October 10 and November 1, or on election day in November.

Thursday and Sunday
 a Kent player, December 23 to July 16, snipe, May 31 to March 16
 a Chester River in Kent County above line drawn from Cliff City to Sparrow Point
 closed Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday, snipe days in Commerce, Hoke, Co.

- f Plover unprotected
- g Reed bed, closed November 1 to September 1, and January 1 to September 10
- h Blackbirds protected in Coral marshes, December 1 to September 1

^z Plover and sandpiper, January 15 to November 15, snipe, May 1 to August 15.
^y Crowbill, teal, wood, sprigtail, mallard, open in Cood September 1 to April 10,
 excepting certain parts of Elk River.
^z Chester River extended to April 25.

NON-GAME BIRDS—Most song and insectivorous birds, including robins, swallows and flickers, are protected throughout the year. In several counties, however, open seasons for certain birds have been provided, as follows: Queen Anne's, Star's, October 1 to March 1; Hants, November 1 to December 1; Kent, November 1 to December 24; and Prince George's, November 1 to April 1. Flickers in Baltimore County during September, legal.

SHIPMENT of certain game prohibited at all times from the following counties: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett (State), Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester and Washington. Shipment of game for sale from Allegany, Calvert, Kent, Montgomery and Queen Anne's.

NON-RESIDENT LICENSE—Issued by clerk of Circuit Court of county. Fees (including clerk's fee) as follows: Alligator, \$10.00; Bull, \$10.00; resident of Baltimore County, \$1.00; resident of state, but non-resident of county, \$5.00; non-resident of State, \$20.00; Coy, \$10.00; Canine, \$5.00; Girdell, \$10.00; Owl, \$10.00; Charles (rabbit), (usual and maximum), \$10.00; Deer, \$10.00; Fox, \$10.00; Hawk, \$10.00; Heron, \$10.00; Hawk, \$5.00; Gnat, \$1.50 (if moved by landowner, \$5.00); Mammals (other than Coy, Raccoon, Ratter, \$10.00 (each above \$10.00); Prince George's, \$5.00; Queen Anne's, \$10.00, \$10.00, (not required if taken by landowner, \$5.00); non-resident of State, \$10.00; Talbot, \$10.00; Washington, \$10.00; Worcester, (paid from \$5.00). Hunters of landowners require no licenses, except in Allegheny, Baltimore, Canine, Charles, Dorchester, Girdell, Kent, Talbot and Worcester. All other counties require no license. Residents of all counties except by permission of landowner. Any fee, \$10.00; \$10.00.

RESIDENT LICENSE.—Fees (including clerk fees), as follows: Anne Arundel, pusher, \$2.00; billy and brush boat, \$5.00; Cecil, Elk and Bohemia Rivers, sneak-boat, \$5.50; sink boat, \$10.50; Queen Anne's, booby boat, \$2.50; Susquehanna Flats, sneak-boat, \$1.75; sink boat, \$20.75; North River, sneak-boat \$3.75; sink boat, \$20.75; Potomac River, pusher license, \$2.50; South River, booby boat, \$3.50.

STATE BAG LIMIT—(One day) Partridges, 15; ruffed grouse, 6, English pheasants 4; doves, 25; woodcock, 12, rabbits, 12, squirrels, 12, jacksnipe, 12, wild turkeys, 2 (one deer in a season). Special bag hunts for Calvert, Cecil, Patuxent River, and Baltimore deer forests.

¹ Resident or taxpayer of county, \$1.00, resident of State, but non-resident of county, \$5.00, non-resident of State, \$10.00.

BALTIMORE SECTION

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR BALTIMORE CITY

Population, 1910	558,485
Population per square mile, 1910.....	17,673
City, area in square miles.....	31 ¹ / ₂
Harbor, area in square miles.....	1 ¹ / ₂
Paved Streets, miles of.....	534.81
Public Parks, acres of.....	2,277
Street Railway, miles of.....	403.64
Street Lights of all kinds.....	12,984
Taxable Basis, 1913.....	\$741,909,312.00
Tax Rate on \$100.....	\$2.01
Assets, July 6, 1912.....	\$81,095,558.00
Liabilities	\$66,139,416.00
Net Assets, July 6, 1912.....	\$14,956,142.00
Number of Public Baths.....	14
Attendance at Public Baths, 1912.....	891,584
Public Schools, number of.....	132
Pupils in Public Schools.....	90,490
Teachers in Public Schools.....	1,849
Total Expenditures for School Purposes 1912	\$2,103,137.75
Number of Buildings in Baltimore City, 1912	127,303
Permits issued for new buildings in 1912	2,482
Costing	\$8,318,145.00
Park Tax Paid in 1912 amounted to....	\$545,896.82
Rental from Subway System, 1912.....	\$786,320.57
Clearing House Transactions in 1912 amounted to	\$1,957,475,681.25

Balances in Savings Banks, December	
31, 1912	\$103,679,890.00
Deposited by persons.....	\$239,311.00
Post Office Receipts for stamps sold	
in 1912	\$2,440,172.91
Tons of Foreign Trade entering the Port	
of Baltimore for the year ending	
June 30, 1912.....	1,192,037
Tons of Clearings for year ending June	
30, 1912	1,489,406
Value of Imports was.....	\$27,950,855.00
Value of Exports was.....	\$99,042,542.00
Customs Collections for 1912 were.....	\$4,562,876.11

A FEW POINTERS ABOUT BALTIMORE

Baltimore ranks first in the canning and preserving industry.

It is one of the first cities of the country in the manufacture of clothing and straw hats.

More fertilizer is shipped from Baltimore factories than from the combined factories of any other State.

Baltimore has the largest copper refining plant in the country. The copper smelting and refining works and the copper-smithing business in Baltimore represents an investment of \$20,000,000. Copper exports amount to \$22,000,000 a year.

The National and State banks and trust companies of Baltimore have a capital surplus and undivided profits of approximately \$50,000,000 and deposits of \$210,000,000. There has not been a bank failure in Baltimore for many years, and the big fire of 1904, which caused a loss of \$125,000,000, caused no embarrassment to the city's financial institutions.

As a jobbing center, Baltimore ranks third among the cities of the United States. Its trade amounts to \$400,000,000 a year.

Baltimore has one of the best harbors in the country and has a 35-foot channel. Twenty foreign and domestic steamship lines have regular sailings from this port.

The percentage of persons owning their own homes is probably larger in Baltimore than in any other large city in the country.

Baltimore has the most noted markets in the country, well known for variety and excellence.

Baltimore is a center of learning. The Johns Hopkins University is the foremost institution in the United States devoted to research work. It is about to move to its new location, Homewood, on the outskirts of the city, and the State has just made an appropriation of \$600,000 and provided a maintenance fund of \$60,000 a year for a school of technology. Goucher is one of the leading colleges for girls in the country, while private schools and the medical, dental and law schools of the city are famous. Its libraries are especially rich in works of reference.

The Walters' art collection is one of the largest and finest in the United States.

BALTIMORE'S FINANCES DECEMBER 31, 1912

The gross debt of the city,.....	\$71,294,382.95
Sinking funds, face value	\$25,042,924.79
Water works, stock out-	
standing	10,100,000.00
Electrical conduits, stock	
outstanding	3,000,000.00
Docks and piers, out-	
standing	10,100,000.00
Turnpike stock	412.50
	<hr/>
Total	44,078,337.29
	<hr/>
Leaving a net debt of.....	\$27,216,045.66

In the above consideration of the debt no allowance is made for the physical assets of the city—the City Hall, Court House, public schools, parks, etc.—which, if considered as sold at their actual value, would doubtless leave the city practically free of debt.

BALTIMORE INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The reawakening of the Department of Weights and Measures in New York rekindled interest in every city throughout the country. Various ordinances have been introduced and other steps taken to protect the consumer from the many scheming tradesmen found in busy, bustling cities. The weight and measure department of Baltimore has improved greatly in the past five years. Previous to that time the merchants were compelled to pay a fee to the inspectors upon having their scales examined; thereby creating a certain hardship upon the merchants and at the same time offering a temptation to a weak or perhaps none too scrupulous inspector to shirk his duty. In 1907 the City Council passed an ordinance eliminating the fee system and placing the inspectors upon a salaried basis. A system was introduced making it necessary for the merchant having his various scales examined to sign a card stating that the inspector had called upon him on a certain date and legally performed said inspection. The fact that said inspection has been achieved is evidenced by detailed records filed in the office of the City Comptroller and subject to examination by any resident of the city.

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL IMPROVEMENTS

Many improvements have been made at the City Jail in the endeavor to maintain a high average in the physical condition of the jail as well as in the care of the

inmates. Perhaps the one improvement that stands pre-eminent is the closing of the two old industries—the Maryland Veneer and Basket Company and the Hawkins Shirt Company. This was followed by the introduction of an entirely new industry—the manufacture of pearl buttons from fresh-water shells.

On June 3d the Jail Board contracted with the Maryland Button Company for this purpose. This not only enabled the Board to abandon its antiquated system of feeding the prisoners on the tables in the basement corridors of each section, by converting the second floor of the shop building into a dining hall, but the Board was enabled to bring the kitchen, bakery and storeroom departments in juxtaposition by assembling them on the first floor.

The third and fourth floors are occupied by the new button industry. This change has more than filled the expectations of the Board and of Warden Bernard J. Lee. It has enabled the jail authorities to keep the basements clean, to effect a saving in labor, and to maintain better discipline at meal times. The change has been beneficial from a standpoint of safety to the inmates as well as from a sanitary one. The duties required of the inmates in the new shop are less attendant with danger of injury to the prisoners.

While the induction of any new industry in a prison is more or less of an arduous task, the button factory ran smoothly, and at the end of the year there were employed 142 men and 27 women in the manufacture of buttons. New machines are being gradually installed. At least 80 per cent. of those employed are making overtime for themselves.

The prisoners held for the action of the Criminal Court, who are not permitted by law to work in the shop, are, by these improved conditions, enabled to exercise three times daily in the open air in going to and from their meals.

MOTHERS' AND PARENTS' CLUBS OF BALTIMORE

The Board of School Commissioners is on record as offering encouragement to the organization and work of mothers' and parents' clubs in connection with the public school system. These clubs meet in school buildings with teachers as members and co-workers, discuss matters pertaining to the work in the school, thereby developing a helpful co-operation between teacher and parent with consequent benefit to the pupil. The clubs of this character are as follows:

School 4—Hanover and Lee, meeting place No. 4. No regular date.

School 24—Fait Avenue and Patuxent, meeting place No. 47. Second Thursday of October, January, April, and June.

School 38—Chesapeake and Hudson, meeting place No. 47. Second Thursday of October, January, April and June.

School 47—Eastern Avenue and Patuxent, meeting place No. 47. Second Thursday of October, January, April and June.

School 34—Carey Street and Columbia Avenue, meeting place No. 34. Second Thursday monthly.

School 52—Oak and Twenty-fourth, meeting place No. 54. Once a month.

School 54—Twenty-fifth, near Charles, meeting place No. 54. No regular day.

School 61—Linden Avenue and Koenig, meeting place No. 61. Third Wednesday monthly.

School 67—Old Frederick Road and McCurley, meeting place No. 67. Second Wednesday monthly.

School 74—Cromwell and Twenty-second, meeting place No. 61. Third Wednesday monthly.

School 76—Hull and Clement, meeting place No. 76. First Friday of October, January, April and June.

School 118—Argyle Avenue, near Lanvale, meeting place No. 118. Third Thursday of October, December, February, April and June.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF BALTIMORE

In 1912 the Supervisors of City Charities were requested to assume charge of 248 children. By careful investigation of these cases, however, the number which were actually accepted as city charges was reduced to 83, private charity providing for 113 without cost to the city. Relatives having suitable homes were induced to take charge of 52 children, and in this way many families were held together which would otherwise have been disrupted. In addition to this number 37 children in the institutions were returned to their relatives, and these families thus reunited. Suitable private homes other than those with relatives were found for 73 children. Including those children who have come under control of the City Supervisors in previous years, there is now a total of 605 children who are wards of the city and under the care of the Supervisors. Of this number 290 are in good private homes without cost to the city except the comparatively trivial expense which visiting and supervision by the trained agents of this department entail. Twenty-one hundred and seventeen visits were made by these agents in the interest of these 605 children.

In the year 1912 there were few changes in the hospitals and dispensaries with which the city contracts for the care of the sick poor. Owing to the increasing demand for medical treatment of the poor in the Fells Point district, it was found desirable to enter into a contract with the Fells Point Dispensary.

IMMIGRANTS AT PORT OF BALTIMORE

Total number of immigrants admitted at the Port of Baltimore for calendar year 1912, shown by countries.

Austria	4,456	England	4
Hungary	4,754	Scotland	7
Bulgaria	964	Turkey (Asia).....	2
Denmark	6	Central America.....	3
Germany	1,607	West Indies.....	27
Greece	3	South America.....	2
Italy	20	United States and	
Netherlands	14	transits	904
Norway	10	Belgium	1
Roumania	67	Sweden	1
Russia	15,105		
Switzerland	23	Total	28,357
Turkey (Europe).....	262		

Immigrants arriving at the Port of Baltimore for the period, January 1 to December 31, 1912, giving Maryland as their final destination, and admitted. Shown by race.

African	9	Magyar	36
Bohemian	164	Polish	577
Bulgarian	49	Roumanian	41
Croatian	71	Russian	323
Dalzatian	1	Ruthenian	33
Dutch and Flemish....	8	Scandinavian	10
English	3	Scotch	5
German	421	Slovak	14
Greek	3		
Hebrew	666	Total	2,552
Italian (North).....	1	From Baltimore 146 were de-	
Lithuanian	117	ported.	

POLICE CENSUS OF BALTIMORE SCHOOL CHILDREN

	White	Colored	Total
At school.....	60,661	9,181	69,842
Not at school.....	3,531	601	4,132
Total	64,192	9,782	73,974

	White	Colored	Total
Employed	1,151	53	1,204
Not employed.....	2,380	548	2,928
Total	3,531	601	4,132

POLICE CENSUS OF BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER, 1912

The voting population by wards:

Ward	White	Colored	Total	Ward	White	Colored	Total
1.....	6,027	54	6,081	14.....	3,489	2,668	6,157
2.....	3,794	95	3,889	15.....	7,785	1,896	9,681
3.....	2,387	512	2,899	16.....	6,129	1,428	7,557
4.....	3,292	1,132	4,424	17.....	1,924	3,899	5,823
5.....	2,188	1,505	3,693	18.....	4,291	1,345	5,636
6.....	6,466	916	7,382	19.....	5,371	764	6,135
7.....	6,135	780	6,915	20.....	8,217	150	8,367
8.....	8,596	310	8,906	21.....	5,261	1,558	6,819
9.....	6,183	287	6,470	22.....	2,986	1,575	4,561
10.....	4,431	648	4,079	23.....	4,288	663	4,951
11.....	3,426	1,725	5,151	24.....	5,802	3	5,805
12.....	6,435	1,110	7,545				
13.....	7,236	92	7,328	Total,	122,139	25,115	147,254

The total of 147,254 is 4,244 greater than in September, 1911.

BALTIMORE'S GRAIN TRADE, 1912

Oats figured largely in the city's grain trade. The crop of oats in the United States was 1,418,000,000 bushels; wheat, 730,267,000 bushels, of which 399,919,000 were winter wheat. The receipts and exports were these, December being partly estimated:

Receipts		
Articles	1912	1911
Flour, barrels	1,921,406	2,126,870
Wheat, bushels.....	12,424,125	11,088,586
Corn, bushels.....	12,853,667	14,482,742
Oats, bushels.....	17,506,391	3,170,477
Rye, bushels.....	578,139	666,258
Barley, bushels.....	196,527	666,708
Malt, bushels.....	668,653	583,178
Clover Seed, bushels.....	15,504	15,021
Timothy Seed, bushels.....	48,643	28,707
Hay, tons.....	53,431	91,631
Straw, tons.....	4,501	4,638
Mill Feed, tons.....	11,973	6,918

Exports		
Articles	1912	1911
Flour, barrels.....	874,482	1,082,193
Wheat, bushels.....	9,542,399	8,980,841
Corn, bushels.....	9,859,599	11,382,548
Oats, bushels.....	13,597,950	2,206
Clover Seed, bushels.....	1,849	892
Timothy Seed, bushels.....	3,473	1,905
Hay, tons.....	11,746	12,875
Mill Feed, tons.....	1,075	.....

DISTANCE FROM BALTIMORE TO POINTS ON CHESAPEAKE BAY BY BOAT

[Note—In each case where “to the wharf” is not specified, “abreast of” must be understood.]

Down West Side

	Nautical Miles
To Fort McHenry Wharf.....	2
“ Hawkin's Point Light.....	6
“ Rock Point.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Bodkin Point.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Baltimore Lighthouse.....	18
“ Sandy Point Lighthouse.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Hackett Point.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Greenbury Lighthouse.....	26
“ Annapolis, off Naval Academy.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Tolly Point.....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Bay Ridge, to wharf.....	28
“ Thomas Point Lighthouse.....	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Herring Bay Beacon.....	39
“ Fair Haven, to wharf.....	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Holland Point	39
“ Chesapeake Beach, to long wharf.....	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Plum Point, to landing.....	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Governor's Run, to wharf.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Cove Point Lighthouse.....	59
“ Solomon's Island, Sandy Point.....	67 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Point No Point Lighthouse.....	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Point Lookout Lighthouse.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Smith's Point Lighthouse.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Fleet Point Lighthouse.....	97
“ Wind Mill Point Lighthouse.....	110
“ Stingray Point Lighthouse.....	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Wolftrap Lighthouse	121 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Horn Harbor, one-half mile inside.....	127 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ New Point Comfort Lighthouse.....	126 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Mobjack Bay, Buoy No. 2.....	137
“ York Spit Lighthouse.....	132
“ Back River Lighthouse.....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Thimble Shoal Lighthouse.....	143 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Cape Henry Lighthouse.....	153 $\frac{1}{2}$

Down East Side

	Nautical Miles
To Lazaretto Lighthouse	2¼
“ Fort Carroll	6
“ Sparrows Point, to wharf No. 9.....	7
“ Fort Howard, or North Point Light.....	9½
“ Miller's Island Lighthouse.....	13¼
“ Seven Foot Knoll Lighthouse.....	12¼
“ Love Point Lighthouse.....	20¾
“ Bloody Point Lighthouse.....	31¾
“ Eastern Bay, entrance between Buoys 1 and 2.....	35¾
“ Poplar Island Harbor.....	41
“ Tilghman's Island Wharf.....	51½
“ Sharp's Island Lighthouse.....	44
“ James Point	50½
“ Taylor's Island, north end.....	54
“ Hooper's Island Lighthouse.....	68¼
“ Bloodsworth Island, north end.....	79
“ Holland Bar Lighthouse.....	82¼
“ Smith Island, north end.....	84¼
“ Tangier Island, north end.....	93
“ Tangier Island, off Spar Buoy 12.....	98¼
“ Pocomoke Sound, entrance, Buoy 12.....	111
“ Cherrystone Lighthouse	128¾
“ Old Plantation Lighthouse.....	130
“ Cape Charles Lighthouse, to wharf.....	148
“ Fisherman's Island, to Quarantine Wharf.....	139¾
“ Cape Henry Lighthouse.....	150

Up West Side

To North Point Lighthouse.....	9½
“ Miller's Island Lighthouse.....	13¼
“ Pools Island Lighthouse.....	20¾
“ Lego Point	24
“ Spesutis Island, Sandy Point.....	37¾
“ Fishing Battery	40½
“ Havre de Grace Lighthouse.....	44

Up East Side

To Bug Lighthouse, front range Craighill Channel.....	12½
“ Tolchester Beach, to wharf.....	20
“ Worton Point	26¾
“ Howell Point	31½
“ Turkey Point Lighthouse.....	38¼
“ Perryville, Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge.....	45

FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN BALTIMORE

Engineer Corps, U. S. A.—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Langfitt; clerk, C. R. Sharretts, Custom House.

Naval Office—Naval Officer, A. G. Towers, Custom House.

Navy Pay Office—Pay Director, R. T. M. Ball, U. S. N., Custom House.

Special Examiner, Pensions—Lindsay S. Perkins, Room 17, Custom House.

Special Agents, U. S. Treasury—C. A. Macatee, John A. Corwin, Custom House.

Appraisers—Dr. J. H. Butler, J. C. Wilmer, Gay and Lombard Sts.

Surveyor's Office—Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, Room 129, Custom House.

Shipping Commissioner—A. C. Kirwan, Custom House.

Revenue Cutter Service—Captain W. E. Reynolds, Custom House.

Marine Hospital Service—Port Assistant Surgeon, H. McG. Robertson, Custom House.

Lighthouse Inspector—H. C. Poundstone, 311 Custom House.

Internal Revenue Collector—John B. Hanna, Custom House.

Local Inspectors, Steam Vessels—Hulls, C. W. Wright; boilers, E. F. White, Room 303, Custom House.

Branch Hydrographic Office—Lieutenant Paul E. Dampman, Custom House.

U. S. Bureau of Immigration—N. Bertram Stump, Stewart Bldg.

U. S. Census Office—309 Law Building.

U. S. Army Recruiting Station—Captain William Ray Harrison, 400 East Fayette Street.

U. S. Sub-Treasury—Assistant Treasurer, Clarence C. Pusey; Cashier, L. H. Nice, Custom House.

U. S. Weather Bureau—Oliver L. Fassig, Director, Custom House.

Public Store No. 1—Storekeeper, Thomas R. Arnold, Gay and Lombard Streets.

REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE FEDERATION OF LABOR

[At the solicitation of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, for facts relative to labor conditions, the following article was submitted by the Baltimore Federation of Labor through its appointed committee and President to prepare same, and sets forth the conditions as reviewed from the Federation side.]

The Baltimore Federation of Labor, through the medium of its Legislative Committee, actively interested itself in the enactment by the Legislature of a statute limiting the hours of labor and fixing a minimum rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed upon city work.

The statute was finally passed by the Legislature after being repealed and amended and is as follows:

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that the Act of 1898, Chapter 458, of the Code of Public Local Laws, relating to the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers upon city work, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

SECTION II. That 8 hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, which may arise in time of war or in cases where it may be necessary to work more than 8 hours per calendar day, for the protection of property or human life; provided, that in all such cases the laborer, workman or mechanic so employed and working to exceed 8 hours per calendar day shall be paid on the basis of 8 hours constituting a day's work; provided, further, that not less than the current rates of per diem wages in the locality where the work is performed

shall be paid to laborers, workmen and mechanics so employed by or on behalf of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; and laborers, workmen or mechanics employed by contractors or sub-contractors in the execution of any contract or contracts within the city of Baltimore on any public work shall be deemed to be employed by or on behalf of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

SECTION III. And be it further enacted that all contracts hereafter made by and on behalf of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore with any person or persons or corporation for the performance of any work with the city of Baltimore shall be deemed and considered as made upon the basis of 8 hours constituting the day's work, and it shall be unlawful for any laborer or mechanic to work more than 8 hours per calendar day in doing such work except in cases and upon conditions provided in Section II of this Act.

SECTION IV. And be it further enacted that any officer of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or any person acting under or for such officer, or any contractor or sub-contractor or other person acting for them, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall for each and every offense be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00 for each and every offense, one-half of such fine to go to the informer, said fines to be collected as other fines are collected by law.

SECTION V. And be it further enacted that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employes of the Fire Department, Bay View Asylum or Baltimore City Jail.

SECTION VI. And be it further enacted that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Since the enactment of this law the contractors working upon city work have continually violated the law, and it is absolutely impossible in spite of its passage to see that the provisions of the law are enforced by both the State and city authorities. Its existence has become quite a farce and its frequent violation leaves the Balti-

more Federation of Labor to arrive at one conclusion, viz., that connivance and collusion between the politician and the contractor is the root of the evil and responsible for the evasion of the provisions of the statute.

It became quite apparent to the Baltimore Federation of Labor skilled and unskilled laborers employed by the city of Baltimore were paid less than the prevailing scale of wages and were compelled to work long hours for extremely low wages, and it felt that in justice to the toilers of our city that it would evade its responsibility and ignore the object of those policies for which it was organized should it fail to interest itself in those matters that tend to uplift the conditions of the worker.

The increased cost of living, high house rent and various other factors necessitated an increased skilled wages and the Baltimore Federation of Labor demanded that the municipality should not be permitted to pay less wages or compel their employes, whether employed by the city directly or indirectly, to pay less wages than the average employer. With the end in view that in the interest of the community and prompted by the demands of the public policy the present law was enacted after an expenditure of a considerable sum of money and a great deal of energy, notwithstanding the fact that its efforts were impeded and thwarted by the lobbying activity of contractors, political agents and emissaries.

While the contractors did not succeed in defeating the measure, they directed their influence and focused their attention upon the department of the city's administration, with the result that the enforcement of the law has been an impossibility and is as effective as if the act had never been passed.

The reasons for the attitude they have assumed are perfectly obvious in as much as well known politicians of the city so easily gain access to the heads of our numerous municipal departments. There is no denying this fact, particularly, after the recent startling and astonishing revelation made by the Baltimore press of the pernicious

influence of conniving contractors, politicians and their dependents, and the political pressure they have been able to direct upon the municipal departments with political allies.

So great has been their influence that it has well nigh been impossible to secure an indictment against the offenders. Grand Juries, in their findings and in spite of the existence of the statute, have repeatedly failed to bring in a bill against the violators of the law. The State's Attorneys have within their possession a veritable pyramid of records and indictments, the accumulation of many years, and they snugly slumber pigeon-holed in the most inaccessible recesses of the court house. If ever resurrected each case finds itself the subject of motions, demurrers and all the technical subtleties prepared by the contractor's attorneys to thwart the will of the people and impede the progress of labor legislation.

To add to further delay, the question concerning the constitutionality of the act was argued on demurrer before Judge Dobler, who, after hearing the argument of the contesting attorneys and holding his decision *sub-curia* for a considerable time, declared the law valid and constitutional.

Desirous of further delaying the matter and intent on using every possible device, the contractors, by the use of all conceivable tactics the law affords, took an appeal from the decision of the lower court with the result that many months will elapse before the Appellate Court will render its decision, thus making it possible for the violators of the law with their political allies to execute the contracts without fear of molestation and so evade the law and its provisions with brazen impunity.

As a last resort the Baltimore Federation of Labor brought to the notice of the City Council the fact that the 8-hour law was being flagrantly violated, and that, with the knowledge of the Mayor, the Board of Estimates, the Board of Awards and all the departmental heads whose bounden duty it is to see that the act referred to

be stringently enforced in all its details, but whose evasion of that duty materially assisted the contractors in the furtherance of their illegal methods.

The following resolution was drafted and submitted by Councilman William J. Lang:

“WHEREAS, By Chapter 85 of the Act of 1908, approved March 8, 1908, it was enacted that 8 hours shall constitute a day’s work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics, who may be employed by and on behalf of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, save and except in cases of extraordinary emergency, as therein provided; and

“WHEREAS, Any violation of said act by any person or corporation or sub-contractor was made a misdemeanor and such person was penalized from \$10 to \$50 for each and every offense under the same; and

“WHEREAS, The provisions of the said act have been flagrantly violated by certain contractors and other persons, firms and corporations subject to the provisions of said act, attention to which has been repeatedly and continuously brought to the attention of the city authorities by the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

“WHEREAS, The various departmental heads have not taken the requisite steps to require such offending persons to cease committing such offenses, and contracts are now being given out and executed by persons who are not actuated by the spirit and purpose of the said act; therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the people of Baltimore that the said act be rigidly enforced and that His Honor J. Harry Preston, Mayor, be and he is hereby requested to bring to the attention of the various departmental heads the violations of the 8-hour law; and be and he is hereby instructed to take such steps as shall be necessary to effectually enforce the requirements of said law by all persons, firms and corporations employing laborers, workmen and mechanics where work is performed or done on behalf of the Mayor and City Council

of Baltimore in the execution of any contract or contracts within the city of Baltimore on any public work; and, be it further

“Resolved, That this resolution shall take effect from the date of its passage.”

The resolution was passed with the unanimous approval of that body without a dissenting voice. And in conformity with the provisions of that resolution, the Mayor of Baltimore City was instructed in no uncertain terms to see that the law be enforced by the departmental heads in the city and by all those officers of the municipality having jurisdiction over the award and execution of contracts. Since the receipt of the Council instructions the situation has undergone no apparent change and the Baltimore Federation of Labor has repeatedly informed the city authorities that the act remains unenforced.

See letter below:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, Md., July 10, 1913.

Mr. John E. Moore,

Secretary, Baltimore Federation of Labor,
500 East Fayette Street, City.

My Dear Sir:

I have your letter of July 1st, and in reply thereto beg to say that prevention of violations of the State Eight-Hour Law rests with the Grand Jury and the State's Attorney, and not with the Mayor or any city department. The witnesses who are cognizant of such violations should make complaint before police magistrates, the State's Attorney or the Grand Jury.

Yours very truly,

JAMES H. PRESTON,
Mayor.

This communication from the Mayor to the Baltimore Federation of Labor seeks to evade the responsibility of enforcing the law, in spite of the adoption of the resolution referred to by the City Council. In his communication the Mayor stated that the violations of

the law and all matters pertaining to it rests with the Grand Jury and the State's Attorney and not the Mayor or any city department. The Mayor would have us believe that this matter is entirely under the jurisdiction of the State's authorities, regardless of the fact that the awarding of contracts lies solely with the Board of Awards, of which the Mayor is president. Legitimate, reputable and old-established contractors have observed the 8-hour law on all city contracts, but under the new regime the political contractors have recently gone into the building, plumbing, sewer and street paving business, in order to assist the out-of-town contractors evading the law. These out-of-town contractors are here represented by political agents and emissaries and they have come to the city encouraged by the alliance of politicians and those other factors who are so ably assisting them to violate the statute referred to. Representatives of the Federation of Labor are informed by these same contractors that they are compelled to pay their political agents in order to obtain their influence and make any money on their contracts, and so they are obliged to work their men 9 and 10 hours per day. It is therefore quite apparent that this graft is being directly abstracted from the coffers of our municipal treasury and from the citizens of Baltimore.

The following list of cases now pending in the Criminal Court of this city involving the violation of the 8-hour law speaks for itself and no further comment is necessary:

1. William McCarthy (two cases). Indicted September 4, 1912. Nothing since.

2. Janon Fisher and Antonio T. Carozza. Indicted September 4, 1912. Demurrer to the indictment filed March 20, 1913. Nothing since.

3. Mortimer Elkon. Indicted September 4, 1912. March 20, 1913, demurrer to indictment. Nothing since.

4. Ryan & Reilly Company. Indicted September 4, 1912. Nothing since.

5. Charles T. and William H. Thompson. Indicted September 4, 1912. Nothing since.

6. Elkins Tuft Construction Company. Indicted August 4, 1913. Nothing since.

7. Frank B. Sweeten. Case appealed.

In addition to the above there were some cases tried at the station houses which were taken to Court and dismissed by the Grand Jury. None of the above cases will be tried on their merits until a test case is decided by the Court of Appeals. This case represents an appeal from the ruling of Judge Dobler on the demurrer that the law is constitutional. The record has not yet been sent to the Court of Appeals, but it is understood through the State's Attorney's office that it will go forward in time to be argued at the October term.

Organized labor refuses to countenance the attitude of the city authorities who have winked at the oft-occurring violation of the statute, nor does it propose to tolerate political intrigue at the expense of the toilers of our city by conniving contractors and their political allies. These open and brazen violations are directly attributed to the causes we have already referred to and it is well nigh time for the citizens of Baltimore and the State of Maryland to eradicate the cancer that is eating into the surface of our municipal body. The law has not been enforced, and the city authorities are directly responsible for its non-enforcement. And it is to be sincerely hoped in the execution of public works the city authorities will either see to the enforcement of the law or that all work done in connection with the city will be executed by the city itself.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF MARYLAND

Representing by far the largest class in society, the Consumers' League, as an organization of the people who buy, stands between the organizations of the employers on the one side and those of the workers on the other. It is an expression on the part of the public at large of responsibility for conditions of production and distribution. Since working people have their unions through which to express themselves in behalf of humane principles of production, it has been largely women and members of the leisure class of both sexes who have used the League as the medium of their activities for industrial welfare.

To distinguish goods made under desirable conditions from those that are not and to guarantee to the purchaser that these conditions prevail in the factories where the articles purchased were produced, a label is used. To secure the use of this label a manufacturer must:

1. Obey the State Factory Laws.
2. Permit no overtime.
3. Employ no girl under sixteen.
4. Permit no work to go from the factory into the sweatshop or home.

The Consumers' League of Maryland has for several years had an active Label Committee, which is persistent in its efforts to increase the number of factories in Baltimore that use the label, to increase through the merchants the supply of labeled goods to be found in the stores, and by talks and exhibits to increase the number of purchasers who conscientiously buy labeled garments.

For years all over the United States, Consumers' League members have urged the decrease of shopping after 5 o'clock in the afternoon and on Saturday afternoons, the granting of a half-holiday at least in the three summer months to all women workers and shopping for Christmas before the 15th of December. Of late it has been found that a more effective way of dealing with excessive hours is by legislation. With this in mind local organizations decided to introduce a bill at the 1912 session of the Legislature to limit the hours of working women in Maryland and to this end the Ten-Hour Law Committee was appointed. The plan of campaign embraced three heads.

FIRST—That of bringing the matter before the people of the city and State and arousing public sentiment in favor of the bill, or, as it might be termed, a campaign of education.

SECOND—The campaign to bring the matter before the public through literature and the press, or, in other words, a publicity campaign.

THIRD—To supply the necessary funds to meet and carry out the plans as arranged.

The bill was introduced in the Assembly and was met with active opposition at every step in its procedure by several women-employing industries. The opposition secured a total exemption from the law for the canning industry and a conditional exemption for the industries located in Allegany County.

TEN-HOUR LAW BUREAU

As a result of the work of the Ten-Hour Law Committee of the Consumers' League, the Ten-Hour Law Bureau was established for the purpose of enforcing the law commonly known as the Ten-Hour Law for Women.

The work of the Bureau is to visit and inspect the industries enumerated in the law, namely: the manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking and laundering establishments in the State and to see that the law is enforced.

As this law requires not only the posting of printed notices stating the provisions of the act, but that the hours of beginning and stopping work shall be posted in every room where women are employed, much of the time during the first year was taken up with this most important phase of the work. And the policy of the Bureau has been to give such instruction as necessary that the law might be not only widely distributed, but that the provisions of the act should be understood by the employees and the public as well as the employer.

During the first six months, from May to November, 1912, 759 manufacturing plants representing 27,632 women, 57 mechanical industries with 349 women, 704 mercantile establishments with 7,813 women, 51 laundries with 1,200 women, and 41 printing establishments were visited in Baltimore, and, with the work in the counties, the inspectors made a total of 2,412 visits.

Three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine printed notices stating the provisions of the act were also distributed.

REPORT OF BALTIMORE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

By L. C. TRAX

The majority of the women workers in Maryland are grouped in the following industries: Clothing, canning, tobacco, straw hats, candy and biscuit, paper bags and boxes. Maryland is not consciously a State of working women and yet the statistical tables in the United States Census show more than 98,000.

In view of the fact that this group is so large, it is to be expected that there would be some organization having as a reason for its existence the solution of the economic problems of women. Such an organization is the Women's Trade Union League of Baltimore, with the purpose of organizing women into trade unions, investigating labor conditions and promoting legislation for the protection of labor power. In the Trade Union League are grouped not only the workers themselves, but others who, by reason of an awakened social conscience, have come to look upon justice to workers as the cornerstone of a great industrial democracy.

By conditions of work we mean (1) the number of hours' employment during the day, (2) duration of employment throughout the year, (3) wages received in return for labor expended and safe and sanitary surroundings.

It may in truth be said that Maryland women work under very bad conditions.

1. The casual observer might state that the number of hours' employment during the day must be about normal, for has not Maryland a ten-hour law for women

workers? A study of the law reveals the fact that workers in the canning industry, women in offices, not connected with the establishments enumerated in the law, scrub women and charwomen are exempt under the law, and this in spite of the splendid fight that was put up by labor and social groups for the passage of a measure which would adequately protect women from excessive hours. The canning industry is the second largest in the State, and 71 per cent. of its workers are women. The industry is highly seasonal, the frequent consecutive day of fifteen hours a distinctive feature. With such a large group untouched by the Ten-Hour Law and with the difficulty of enforcement always present where workers are unorganized and where the bureau of enforcement is numerically weak, we can well understand that many Maryland women work hours as dictated by the needs of the employer.

2. The above six industries under consideration are highly seasonal. This may mean *dull* seasons: long periods during which the workers are without employment, with a consequent economic loss, followed by a *rush* season, with consequent speeding up and probably overtime work; or full time employment, the workers never being without work, but driven hard during definite seasons lasting a period of weeks. This, then, is what work means to the majority of Maryland women: a rush season with more money, but fatigue so great there is no life for them; a dull season, with not so much fatigue, but no money—and again there is no joy, for the fullness of life demands time and money.

3. Wages among Maryland women are low. From the Thirteenth U. S. Census we figure out that women and children constitute 54 per cent. of the wage-earners in the men's clothing industry and they receive but 34 per cent. of the wages paid, which means a yearly wage of \$252.56, or \$4.85 per week. They constitute 71 per cent. of the workers in the canning industry and receive 27 per cent. of the wages paid, or a total of \$102.82

(less than \$2.00 a week) income per person in a year. In confectionery they average \$164.49 a year (\$3.16 a week). They are 67 per cent. of the force and they get 26 per cent. of the wages paid. In making straw hats they fare best. They constitute 66 per cent. of the wage-earners and get 44 per cent. of the pay, which averages \$273.24 a year (\$5.25 a week). With \$5.25 as the highest average wage of the women workers in the State's leading industries, our pride in the State's industrial achievements must give way to concern for the workers. With \$5.25 per week as the highest wage which the mass of working women may even hope to attain, there is every reason why they should organize to improve their condition and there is every reason why they should be given effective help in this direction.

And now a word in general concerning sanitary conditions. The State Factory Inspection Law gives the State Labor Bureau power to enforce proper spacing in the clothing and cigar factories. The law requires 400 cubic feet of space per worker. The Bureau cannot touch any of the various infringements on the health and safety of the workers. The city building inspector is the final authority on the condition of fire escapes and the city Health Commissioner on sanitation. The Bureau's report on factory inspection shows the number of buildings found without fire escapes and the number which still continues to be without them. There is no State factory law requiring fire escapes and absolutely no legal provision for the protection of workers against dangerous machinery or industrial diseases. So long as the State Labor Bureau has power only to report to other departments matters of such grave importance to our army of workers, we can expect sanitary conditions to be far from satisfactory. Workers must have bread to live, and so they risk their lives for bread.

The lack of organization is a most important factor in woman's submission to industrial oppression. Woman has taken into industry her individualistic conception of

life, which is present to a greater degree in her than in man, because the training of centuries has made her the slave of men of the family and because her isolation as home worker and mother has been a detriment to group activity. However much we regret the deplorable conditions under which she works, we know that through the entrance of woman into industry came her recognition as a definite economic factor, her elevation in social status and the development of a social conscience.

There has been a decided impetus for organization among Maryland women. The past two years have been periods of intense unrest, particularly in the clothing, tobacco and straw hat industries. There have been strikes of several hours, weeks or months, and women have walked out of shops, picketed and served on strike committees. In some strikes, notably the stevedores, where men alone were directly concerned, groups of several hundred women attended strike meetings and took part in street demonstrations. The big labor meetings in Baltimore City, and there have been many, have been marked by a large attendance of women and punctuated by bursts of earnestness and enthusiasm. Our Baltimore women wage-earners are waking up, and we who watch the great labor movement rejoice that there is enough courage and strength in our womanhood to rebel against a boss-ridden workshop. We rejoice in every effort for shorter hours and more pay. Shorter hours mean time for recreation, individual development, life itself; and more pay means the wherewithal for life.

The Women's Trade Union League of Baltimore is the only organization in the State devoted almost solely to the economic interests of women workers. Its work of organizing into unions is laid out in accordance with the plans of the American Federation of Labor. It admits of a varied membership. Women of leisure who support trade unionism can contribute their money, which is spent by working women for working women; social workers who spend their lives in the effort to ameliorate

conditions give their time and advice; wives of union men, who through their husbands know and feel the labor struggle, give their counsel; and the great mass of toilers themselves give the inspiration and the executive force for holding together the varied groups. The League is planned to be a strong federation of all women's unions. It has been demonstrated many times that only women can organize women well; and not until women themselves push their demands for justice will justice be granted them. This, then, is the task for the Trade Union League—steady organization, constant educational propaganda, a unification of all labor elements among its workers, increasing agitation for labor legislation, and a devotion to the welfare of workers.

Three agencies have given impetus to the movement for organization:

1. The American Federation of Labor has spent much time and money on the organization of clothing workers. Much attention has been paid to the organization of women, especially if the demands of men workers require their support. Outside of strike periods, there is little interest evinced in the woman's movement. The American Federation of Labor stands for the unity of labor. It follows mainly the craft form of organization, with specific contracts for each craft union. The effect is to split the workers into many small groups, often warring groups, making it difficult for one group to assist another by very virtue of its contract with the bosses. Another marked effect is the organization of skilled workers, the great army of unskilled being left out. The American Federation of Labor has done splendid work in the years past, and has laid a foundation for a greater and more inclusive labor movement.

2. During the past year the Industrial Workers of the World (Chicago faction) have come to Baltimore. With their broad industrial program, their ungrudging recognition of women and women's work in their organization, and their practical application of the theory of the

industrial unity of workers, regardless of trade or nationality, they have maintained a large following and have spurred the American Federation of Labor with its conservative policy to an unusual degree of activity. The Industrial Workers of the World organizes into one big union and recognizes no contract with the bosses. This makes it possible for one labor group to rally instantly to the support of another, whose interests are jeopardized, and making a reality the labor slogan: "The concern of one is the concern of all." It may be well to add that the Industrial Workers of the World is a comparatively new organization, and its members are "union men" and not "bookkeepers." It is possible that there is much room for improvement in the methods of the organization in caring for its own machinery of organization. However, the attention of all thinkers is directed to their movement, because it seeks to meet through industrial organization of workers the highly evolved industrial organization of the employers. The fights of the Industrial Workers of the World elsewhere, at Lawrence, Little Falls and Paterson, have stirred the Baltimore workers perceptibly, resulting in activity here.

3. Keeping pace with the movement for unity of workers on the economic field is the movement for unity on the political field. The Socialist party, with its program of the political unity of all workers, regardless of sex or nationality, during the winter of 1912-1913 prepared special propaganda for women. These first efforts, though weak, are having their effect upon the group of working women, who are realizing that economic needs find a political expression, and that it will be economic organization plus participation in government that will ultimately abolish industrial oppression.

Summing up the situation, we may say that the women workers of Maryland toil long hours for little pay, under conditions not conducive to physical, mental and moral welfare. This state of affairs exists because women are not organized industrially and are not ad-

mitted to a direct control over industrial conditions as regulated by law. Only 5 per cent. of the women workers are organized. Various agencies are at work, advancing propaganda, resulting in the education of toilers, causing a justifiable and salutary unrest, which is leading surely and safely to economic and political organization. The most hopeful sign of all is the effort of the women to protect themselves and their sister workers through the organization of the Women's Trade Union League of Baltimore.

STEAMSHIP LINES FROM BALTIMORE

Foreign Lines

Johnston Line to Liverpool—Robert Ramsay Company, Keyser Building.

Holland-America Navigation Company to Rotterdam and Amsterdam—Dresel, Rauschenberg & Company, Chamber of Commerce.

Atlantic Transport Line to London—Atlantic Transport Company, Chamber of Commerce.

Red Star Line to Antwerp—Atlantic Transport Company, Chamber of Commerce.

Munson Line to Isthmus of Panama—The Joseph R. Foard Company, Keyser Building.

Donaldson Line to Glasgow—Robert Ramsay Company, Keyser Building.

Red Star Line to Havre—Robert Ramsay Company, Keyser Building.

North German Lloyd Line to Bremen—A. Schumacher & Company, Hansa Haus, Sun Square and German Street.

Munson Line to Havana—The Joseph R. Foard Company, Keyser Building.

United Fruit Company to Jamaica—C. C. Buckman, Division Manager, Pier 1, Pratt Street.

Atlantic Fruit Company—Rosario Di Giorgio Division Manager, 18 East Pratt Street.

Lanasa & Goffe Importing & Steamship Company to Jamaica—14 East Pratt Street.

Furness Line to Leith—Dresel, Rauschenberg & Company, Chamber of Commerce.

Coastwise Lines

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company to Boston, Providence, Savannah, Jacksonville, Newport News and Norfolk—Pier 3, Pratt Street; Offices, Light and German Streets.

Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Company to Georgetown, S. C., and Charleston, S. C.—Pier 2, Pratt Street; Offices, Union Trust Building, Charles and Fayette Streets.

New York and Baltimore Transportation Company to New York—Pier, Hughes Avenue, Federal Hill side of harbor; Offices, 112 Light Street.

Baltimore Steam Packet Company to Old Point, Norfolk and the South—Piers and Offices, 9½ to 14, Light Street.

Chesapeake Steamship Line to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and the South and York River Line and Richmond—Pier 19, Light Street; Offices, Light and Lee Streets.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company to Philadelphia and landings on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—Pier 1, Light Street; Offices, Light and Pratt Streets.

Hamburg-American Line to Hamburg—Atlantic Transport Company, Chamber of Commerce.

COMPARATIVE ADVANCES IN COST OF FOOD

No effort is here made to analyze this subject. It has too many factors which enter vitally into the reasons why food products cost more, why labor and all other necessities which enter into the problem of living are and have been for some years gradually increasing in price.

The Government furnishes detailed information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, gathered from many sources for the entire country, and from the latest report the following data are compiled:

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, TAKEN IN 1912, AND COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING DATE IN 1911.
BALTIMORE.

ARTICLES	PRICE Nov. 15, 1912		PRICE Dec. 15, 1912	
	Higher than November 15, 1911	Lower than November 15, 1911	Higher than December 15, 1911	Lower than December 15, 1911
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Sirloin Steak.....	9.2	.....	10.7	.....
Round Steak.....	5.5	.....	12.9	.....
Rib Roast.....	10.8	.....	8.0	.....
Pork Chops.....	10.0	.....	5.3	.....
Bacon, smoked.....	18.6	.....	13.6	.....
Ham, smoked.....	14.8	.....	10.3	.....
Lard, pure.....	18.3	.....	13.2	.....
Hens.....	5.7	.....	16.3	.....
Flour, wheat.....	.....	1.6	.....	4.0
Corn Meal.....	12.6	.....	8.9	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	4.0	.....	.....	3.8
Butter, creamery.....	8.3	.....	5.0	.....
Irish Potatoes.....	.....	27.7	.....	30.9
Sugar, granulated.....	.....	17.4	.....	12.2
Milk, fresh.....	2.1	.....	2.1	.....

The Baltimore market practically controls the local markets throughout the State, except where strictly local conditions will temporarily modify prices. Therefore, the tables compiled for Baltimore City are in general indicative of State conditions.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN RETAIL PRICES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, TAKEN IN 1912, AND COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING DATE IN 1911, FOR THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLES	PRICE Nov. 15, 1912		PRICE Dec. 15, 1912	
	Higher than November 15, 1911	Lower than November 15, 1911	Higher than December 15, 1911	Lower than December 15, 1911
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Sirloin Steak.....	17.7	.....	17.3	.....
Round Steak.....	18.5	.....	19.0	.....
Rib Roast.....	15.8	.....	14.8	.....
Pork Chops.....	22.1	.....	15.8	.....
Bacon, smoked.....	13.3	.....	14.1	.....
Ham, smoked.....	10.1	.....	10.7	.....
Lard, pure.....	17.3	.....	17.4	.....
Hens.....	9.7	.....	8.6	.....
Flour, wheat.....	.....	1.1	.....	2.1
Corn Meal.....	6.9	.....	4.3	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	9.3	.....	.....	1.0
Butter, creamery.....	3.7	.....	2.6	.....
Potatoes, Irish.....	.....	18.3	.....	22.7
Sugar, granulated.....	.....	17.0	.....	12.9
Milk, fresh.....	3.7	.....	3.9	.....

Comparing prices on December 15, 1912, with prices on December 15, 1911, eleven articles advanced and four declined in price. Potatoes, sugar, flour and eggs declined in price throughout the country, but it will be observed that for these same articles the Baltimore market's decline was greater except where it lacked one-tenth of one per cent. of bringing granulated sugar down

to the general average of the United States. Again it will be noted that for fresh meats the Baltimore market did not keep pace with the general advance in prices of 1912 over 1911, by considerable, although smoked meats and lard did not show this contrast. The conclusion is, therefore, favorable to Maryland from the consumers' viewpoint.

The next table compares for each of the 15 articles the price on December 15, 1912, with the average for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899. Sugar made the least change and bacon made the greatest change, with advances of 2.9 per cent. and 114.3 per cent., respectively. Eleven of the 15 articles advanced in price more than 50 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD: PRICE ON DECEMBER 15, 1912, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD, 1890 TO 1899, BY ARTICLES.

ARTICLE	Per Cent. Increase in Price
Sugar, granulated.....	2.9
Potatoes, Irish.....	22.9
Flour, wheat.....	26.8
Milk, fresh.....	40.2
Hens.....	55.2
Sirloin Steak.....	55.8
Rib Roast.....	57.8
Corn Meal.....	58.5
Butter, creamery.....	63.6
Lard, pure.....	65.9
Ham, smoked.....	67.0
Round Steak.....	78.0
Pork Chops.....	79.9
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	105.2
Bacon, smoked.....	114.3

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts and expenditures of the Maryland Bureau
of Statistics and Information, Chapter 365, Acts 1902,
from March 1, 1912, to May 5, 1912, inclusive.

RECEIPTS

To Balance March 1, 1912.....	\$ 4,575.38
“ Appropriation credited April 7, 1912	10,000.00
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> \$14,575.38

EXPENDITURES

By Two Months' Office Rent....	\$ 133.34
“ Salaries	1,133.33
“ Postage	90.00
“ Telephones	13.45
“ Drinking Water	3.00
“ Ice	3.90
“ Towel Service	4.50
“ Newspapers	8.78
“ Dues to National Association of Bureau of Labor Officials	11.25
“ Printing and Stationery....	298.95
“ Transportations	35.50
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> \$ 1,736.00
“ Balance to Frank A. White, Chief	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> \$12,839.38

Receipts and expenditures of the Child Labor Law, Chapter 192, Acts 1906, from March 1, 1912, to May 5, 1912, inclusive.

RECEIPTS

To Balance March 1, 1912.....	\$ 6,384.51
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EXPENDITURES

By Salaries	\$ 1,050.00	
“ Two Months’ Office Rent.....	66.66	
“ Printing and Stationery.....	43.50	
“ Transportation	8.88	
“ Expressage .....	.30	
	<hr/>	1,169.34
“ Balance to Frank A. White, Chief		\$ 5,215.17

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts and expenditures of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information under Chapter 365, Acts 1902, from May 6, 1912, to December 31, 1912, inclusive.

RECEIPTS

To Available Appropriation from Statement of Chas. J. Fox, Chief, credited Apr. 7, 1912..	\$10,000.00
“ Cash balance from Chas. J. Fox, Chief.....	2,839.38
“ Rebate on Insurance Policy...	.31
	<hr/>
	\$12,839.69

EXPENDITURES

By Inspector's Car Fare.....	\$ 36.96	
“ National Associations	126.11	
“ Office Fixtures	249.40	
“ Office Supplies	133.99	
“ Postage and Express.....	63.27	
“ Printing	245.67	
“ Publications	24.98	
“ Rent	521.16	
“ Salaries	5,279.77	
“ Strikes	524.05	
“ Sundries	51.89	
“ Telephones	47.23	
“ Ten-Hour Law For Women...	71.50	
“ Travel	14.44	
“ Water, Ice and Towels.....	23.46	
	<hr/>	\$ 7,413.88
Balance		<hr/> \$ 5,425.81

Receipts and expenditures of the Child Labor Law under Chapter 192, Acts 1906, from May 6, 1912, to November 30, 1912, inclusive.

RECEIPTS

To Balance Available Appropria- tion from Statement of Chas. J. Fox, Chief, credited Sep- tember 1, 1911.....	\$ 5,000.00	
“ Cash balance from Chas. J. Fox, Chief	215.17	
“ Balance Available Appropria- tion, credited September 1, 1912	2,000.00	
“ Rebate on Insurance Policy...	.25	
	<hr/>	\$ 7,215.42

EXPENDITURES

By Inspector's Car Fare.....	\$ 22.30	
“ National Associations	81.17	
“ Office Fixtures	261.02	
“ Office Supplies	101.53	
“ Postage and Express.....	34.63	
“ Printing	83.78	
“ Publications	27.40	
“ Rent	233.34	
“ Salaries	3,261.80	
“ Sundries	45.82	
“ Telephones	34.08	
“ Travel	11.56	
“ Water, Ice and Towels.....	16.99	
	<hr/>	\$ 4,215.42
By Balance charged to New Child Labor Law known as Chapter 731, Acts of 1912.....		\$ 3,000.00

Receipts and expenditures under New Child Labor Law, Chapter 731, Acts 1912, from December 1 to December 31, 1912, inclusive.

RECEIPTS

To Balance from Old Child Labor Law, Chapter 192, Acts 1906	\$ 3,000.00	
“ Available Appropriation, cred- ited December 1, 1912.....	12,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$15,000.00

EXPENDITURES

By Inspector's Car Fare.....	\$	2.48	
“ National Associations		29.53	
“ Office Fixtures		33.76	
“ Office Supplies		13.72	
“ Physician's Supplies		3.80	
“ Postage and Express.....		119.47	
“ Printing		409.00	
“ Publications		1.42	
“ Rent		55.50	
“ Salaries		662.50	
“ Sundries		10.64	
“ Telephones		5.51	
“ Water, Ice and Towels.....		2.65	
		<hr/>	\$ 1,360.34
Balance			<hr/> \$13,639.66

CHILD LABOR

ARTICLE 100

WORK, HOURS OF, IN FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

1912. CH. 731.

Forbidden em-
ployments;
children un-
der 14 years
of age.

4. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any mill, factory, workshop, mechanical establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, office building, restaurant, bakery, barber-shop, hotel, apartment house, boot-black stand or establishment, public stable, garage, laundry or as a driver, or in any brick or lumber yard, or in the construction or repair of buildings, or as a messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger companies.

Forbidden em-
ployments;
children un-
der 12 years
of age.

5. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any canning or packing establishment, mercantile establishment, store, office, boarding-house, or place of amusement, club, or in the distribution, transmission or sale of merchandise.

No child under
14 years to
be employed
during school
hours.

6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ, permit or suffer to work for hire or remuneration any child under fourteen years of age in any business or service whatsoever during any of the hours when the public schools of the district in which said child resides are in session, unless said child shall have previously fulfilled during the current year such requirements as to school attendance as now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law.

Forbidden employments;
children under 16 years.

7. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any of the following occupations or in any of the following positions: Adjusting any belt to any machinery; sewing or lacing machine belts in any workshop or factory; oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein; operating or assisting in operating any of the following machines: circular or hand saw; wood shapers; wood jointers; planers; sand-paper or wood-polishing machinery; wood turning or boring machinery; picker machines or machines used in picking wool, cotton, hair or any other material; carding machines; paper-lace machines; leather burnishing machines; job or cylinder printing presses operated by power other than foot power; boring or drill presses; stamping machines used in sheet-metal and tin-ware or in paper and leather manufacturing, or in washer or nut factories; metal or paper cutting machines; corner staying machines in paper box factories; corrugating rolls such as are used in corrugated paper, roofing or washboard factories; steam boilers, dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening or drawing machinery; rolling mill machinery; power punches or shears; washing, grinding or mixing machinery; calendar rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing; laundering machinery; or in proximity to any hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery or gearing; or upon any railroad, whether steam, electric, or hydraulic; or upon any vessel or boat engaged in navigation or commerce.

Forbidden employments;
children under 16 years.

8. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any capacity in, about or in connection with any processes in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used; nor in the manufacture or packing of paints, colors, white or red lead, nor in soldering, nor in occupations causing dust in injurious quantities, nor in the manufacture or use of dangerous or poisonous dyes, nor in the manufacture or preparation of compositions with dangerous or poisonous gases; nor in the manufacture or use of composition of lye in which the quantity thereof is injurious to health; nor on scaffolding; nor in heavy work in the building trades; nor in any tunnel or excavation; nor in, about or in connection with any mine, coal breaker, coke oven or quarry; nor in assorting, manufacturing or packing tobacco; nor in operating any automobile, motor car or truck; nor in a pool or billiard room; nor in any other occupation dangerous to life and limb, or injurious to the health or morals of such child; nor shall any child under the age of sixteen years be employed upon the stage of any theatre or concert hall or in connection with any theatrical performance or

Permits allowing child to appear in theatrical performances.

other exhibition or show, provided that the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information may issue a permit allowing a child under such age to appear in connection with theatrical performances or other exhibition or show, for a period not exceeding two weeks, when, in his opinion, such permit is justified by the evidence presented to him.

9. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in Section 4 and 5 unless the person, firm or corporation employing such child procures and keeps on file, and accessible to any attendance officer, inspector of factories or other authorized inspector or officer charged with the enforcement of this Act, the employment certificate as hereinafter provided, issued to said child; and keeps two complete lists of the names together with the ages of all boys under sixteen years of age and all girls under eighteen years of age employed in or for such establishment or in such occupation, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the place or establishment in which such children are employed; and unless such employment, permission, or sufferance to work in, about or in connection with said establishments or occupations shall be in accordance with the terms and regulations laid down for said employment certificates as hereinafter provided.

Employers of children under 16 years to keep on file employment certificate and lists of names of children employed.

Employment certificates and lists to be produced.

10. Attendance officers, inspectors of factories, or other authorized inspectors or officers charged with the enforcement of this Act shall require that the employment certificates and lists provided for in this Act be produced for their inspection.

List to be posted.

11. On termination of the employment of a child under sixteen years of age, the employment certificate issued to such child shall be returned by registered mail by the employer to the official issuing the same within twenty-four hours if said return is demanded by said child and otherwise within fifteen days of the termination of said employment, and the official to whom said certificate is so returned shall file said certificate and preserve the same, and on the return of said certificate shall notify the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of said return. Any child whose employment certificate has been returned as above provided shall be entitled to a new certificate without re-examination except a physician's certificate that the child is physically able to undertake the work for which the new certificate is to

Employment certificate to be returned to officer upon termination of employment.

New certificate to be issued upon physician's certificate.

be issued, and such re-issue of a certificate shall be subject to all conditions as to recording and reporting governing the original issue.

Who may issue employment certificate.	12. An employment certificate shall be issued in Baltimore City only by the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, and in the counties by said Chief or by the County Superintendent of Schools of the County in which said child resides, or is employed, or by some person designated in writing by said Superintendent.
Upon whose application to be issued.	The employment certificate shall be issued only upon the application in person of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, of the child desiring such employment, or if said child have no parent, guardian or legal custodian, then by next friend, but no certificate shall be issued by any person for any child then in, or about to enter such person's own employment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which said person is a member, officer or employee. Employment certificates shall be of two classes, General Employment certificates and vacation employment certificates. General employment certificates shall entitle the child to work during the entire year; vacation employment certificates shall entitle the child to work during the entire year, excepting during such time as said child is required to attend public or private schools under the provisions of the laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted.
General employment certificates.	
Vacation employment certificate.	

Requisites for issuing general employment certificates.	13. The person authorized to issue a general employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers, duly executed, viz:
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School record.	(1) The school record of such child properly filled out and signed, as provided in this Act, which school record shall be furnished without charge to any child applying therefor by the Superintendent or teacher in charge of the school or schools attended by said child.
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Physicians' certificate.	(2) A certificate signed by the physician appointed by the officer authorized to issue such permit stating that such child has been examined by him, and, in his opinion, has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to be employed in the occupation or process for which a permit is applied for.
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Evidence of age.	(3) Evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old or upwards, which shall consist of one of the following proofs of age and shall be required in the order herein designated as follows:
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(a) A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a register of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, which certificate shall be prima-facie evidence of the age of such child.

Birth certificate.

(b) A passport or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and place of baptism of such child.

Passport or baptismal certificate

(c) In case none of the above proofs of age can be produced, other documentary evidence of age which shall appear to be satisfactory to the officer issuing the certificate (aside from the school record of such child or the affidavit of parent, guardian, legal custodian or next friend), may be accepted in lieu thereof. In such case a school census or enumeration record, duly attested, may be used as proof of age in the discretion of the officer issuing the certificate.

Other documentary evidence or school census record.

(d) In case no documentary proof of age of any kind can be produced, the officer issuing the certificate may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian, legal custodian or next friend of the child, for physician's certificate, such application shall contain the name, alleged age, place and date of birth, and present residence of the child; together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child, and shall contain a statement certifying that the parent, guardian, legal custodian or next friend, signing such application is unable to produce any of the documentary proofs of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section. Such application shall be filed for not less than ten days to enable the person authorized to issue certificates to investigate the truth of the statements contained in said application, and in case no facts appear within such period of ten days discrediting or contradicting any material statement of such application, the person authorized to issue certificates shall direct the physician heretofore provided for to add to his statement as to the physical condition of said child a certificate stating whether said child is, in the opinion of said physician, of the full age of fourteen years, and in case said physician shall so certify that said child is, in his opinion, at least of the full age of fourteen years, said person authorized to issue certificates shall accept said physician certificate as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purpose of this Section. The officer issuing the certificate shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision, and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file in addition thereto an affidavit of the parent,

Evidence in absence of documentary proof of age.

Affidavit to be filed with any evidence of age except birth certificate.

guardian, legal custodian or next friend, showing that no evidence of age specified in any preceding subdivision or subdivisions of this section can be produced, such affidavit shall contain the age, date and place of birth, and present residence of said child.

Child to be examined personally.

14. No general employment certificate shall be issued until the child in question has personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, nor until such officer, after making such examination, has signed and filed in his office a statement that the child can read intelligently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Vacation employment certificates.

15. The person authorized to issue a vacation employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until the child in question has personally appeared before said person authorized to issue said certificate, and until said person so authorized has received and filed the following papers duly executed, viz:

Evidence of age.

(1) Evidence of age, showing that said child is twelve years old or upwards, which evidence of age, shall consist of a, b, or c as set forth in Section 13 above, or in lieu of said evidence a, b, or c, in case they cannot be presented, a statement from a regular physician designated by said person authorized to issue said certificate, certifying that he has examined said child, and that in his opinion said child is of age of twelve years or upward, together with the affidavit of the parent, guardian, legal custodian or next friend of such child, that such child is above the age of twelve years.

Physician's certificate.

(2) A statement from a regular physician designated as above, certifying that he has examined said child, and that in his opinion said child is physically able to undertake the work for which said certificate is to be issued.

Forms to be supplied by Bureau.

Filing and retention of records.

16. All employment certificates shall be issued on forms supplied by the Bureau of Statistics and Information. All certificates issued in Baltimore City shall be in duplicate and one copy shall be retained together with the preliminary papers required by Sections 13 and 15 above in the files of said Bureau for the period of four years from the date of issue. All certificates issued in any of the counties of Maryland shall be made out in triplicate and one copy, together with the preliminary papers required by Sections 13 and 15 shall be delivered by the person issuing said certificates to the County Superintendent of Schools, who shall preserve said documents for the period of four years from their date of issue, or in event of his death, resignation or removal, said papers shall be delivered to his successor and by him pre-

served; and the third copy of said certificate shall be delivered by the person issuing the same to the Bureau of Statistics and Information and shall be preserved in the files of said Bureau for the period of four years from the date of said issue. Whenever a certificate shall be refused to any child, a statement of the name and address of said child, together with reasons for the refusal of said certificate and the school which said child should attend, shall be forwarded by the person refusing to issue said certificate to the County Superintendent of Schools of the County in which said child resides, if said child resides in one of the Counties of this State, and to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, and said statements shall be placed on file and preserved until such time as such child, if living, shall have reached the full age of sixteen years. All employment certificates shall also contain the name and address of the prospective employer and the nature of the occupation in which said child is to be engaged, and no certificates shall be valid excepting in the hands of the employer so named and for the occupation so described.

Record of certificates refused.

Employment certificates to contain name of employer.

17. The school record required by this Act shall be filled out and signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has last attended and shall be furnished to a child who, after due examination and investigation, may be entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or private or parochial schools for not less than such a minimum period of attendance as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law during any period of 12 months after such child shall have arrived at the age of thirteen years, and that such child is able to read intelligently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and has completed a course of study equivalent to five yearly grades in reading, spelling, writing, English language and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operation of arithmetic up to and including fractions, such school record shall give the name, date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of the parent or guardian or custodian. The provisions of this Section relating to school attendance shall not be enforced against any child who has been granted a permit under the provisions of Chapter 192 of the Act of 1906; provided, however, that such a child is able otherwise to meet the educational requirements of this Section.

Requisites of school record.

Exception as to school attendance.

Papers to be
formulated by
Bureau.

18. Certificates and other papers required in the issue of employment certificates shall be formulated by the Bureau of Statistics and Information and furnished by it to the Superintendents of schools of the various Counties of this State, provided that the preliminary papers required under Sections 13 and 15 of this Article shall be sufficient if they state fully the facts called for by said Sections, and shall not be rejected because they are not upon the forms furnished by the Bureau of Statistics and Information.

Employer of
any child ap-
parently un-
der sixteen
years of age
to furnish
proof of age.

19. An inspector of factories, or attendance officer or other officers charged with the enforcement of this Act may make demand on any employer in or about whose place or establishment a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not filed as required by this Act, that such employer shall either furnish to the person authorized to issue a certificate for said child within fifteen days satisfactory evidence that such child is in fact over sixteen years of age, or shall cease to employ, or permit or suffer such child to work in such place or establishment. The person authorized to issue said certificate shall require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required upon the issuance of an employment certificate and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child.

Failure to pro-
duce evidence
of age to be
prima facie
evidence of il-
legal employ-
ment.

20. In case any employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the proper authorities within fifteen days after demand made pursuant to Section 19 of this act, the evidence of age therein required, and shall thereafter continue to employ such child or permit or suffer such child to work in such place or establishment, proof of the making of such demand and of such failure to produce and deliver such evidence shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of such child in any prosecution brought therefor.

Forbidden em-
ployments;
children un-
der 18 years
of age.

21. No child under the age of eighteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with blast furnaces, docks or wharves; or in the outside erection and repair of electric wires; in the running or management of elevators, lifts or hoisting machines or dynamos; in oiling or cleaning machinery in motion; in the operation of emery wheels or any abrasive polishing or buffing wheel where articles of the baser metals or iridium are manufactured; at switch tending, gate tending, track repairing or as brakemen, firemen, engineers, motormen, or conductors

upon railroads, or as railroad telegraph operators; pilots, firemen or engineers upon boats and vessels; or in or about establishments, where nitroglycerine, dynamite, duaulin, gun-cotton, gun powder or other high or dangerous explosives are manufactured, compounded or stored; or in the manufacture of white or yellow phosphorus or phosphorus matches; or in any distillery, brewery or other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped or bottled; or in any theatre, concert hall, club or other place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold.

22. No minor under twenty-one years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any saloon or barroom where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Minor under 21 years of age; employment in saloon forbidden.

23. No female under eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any capacity where such employment compels her to remain standing constantly.

Female under 18; not to be employed where compelled to remain standing.

24. In cities having a population of 20,000 or over no person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work as a messenger for telegraph, telephone or messenger companies in the distribution, transmission or delivery of goods or messages before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day.

Minor under 18 not to be employed as messenger in cities before 6 A. M. or after 10 P. M.

25. Every employer shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every establishment wherein any person under the age of eighteen is employed, permitted or suffered to work, a printed copy of the Sections of this Act relating to hours of labor; such copies shall be prepared by the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information and be furnished by it on application of such employer.

Employer to post copy of laws relating to hours of labor.

26. No boy under twelve years of age and no girl under sixteen years of age shall, in any City having a population of 20,000 or over, distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to forbid the serving of newspapers on a regular route by boys under said age, provided said service shall not be made during the hours when the public schools of said City are in session.

Boys under 12 years, and girls under 16 years not to sell newspapers in cities

Boys under said age may serve newspapers on route out of school hours,

Boys under 14 years and girls under 16 not to work as bootblack or in any street occupation in cities, distribution of newspapers excepted.

27. No boy under fourteen years of age and no girl under sixteen years of age shall, in any city having a population of 20,000 or over be employed or permitted or suffered to work at any time as a bootblack or in any other trade or occupation performed in any street or public place or in the distribution of handbills or circulars, or any other articles except newspapers, magazines and periodicals as herein provided.

No boy under 16 years to sell newspapers or work in occupations mentioned in Section 27 without a permit and badge.

28. No boy under sixteen years of age shall have authority in his discretion, in any City having a population of 20,000 or over, to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale in any street or public place any newspapers, magazine or periodicals or work in any of the trades or occupations mentioned in Section 27, unless he complies with all the legal requirements concerning school attendance and unless a permit and badge as hereinafter provided shall have been issued to him by the officer authorized to issue employment permits under this Act, upon the application in person of the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child desiring such permit and badge, or in case said child has no parent, guardian or custodian, then upon the application of his next friend, being an adult.

Upon whose application permit and badge to be issued.

Requisites for issuing permits and badges.

29. Such permit and badge shall not be issued until the officer issuing the same shall have received, examined, approved and filed the following papers, duly executed, viz:

Evidence of age

1. Evidence that such boy is of the age required by Section 26 or 27, as the case may be. Such evidence of age shall consist of the proof of age required for the issuing of an employment certificate as specified in Section 13, subdivision (3) of this Article.

School record.

Officer to issue permit and badge in his discretion.

2. The written statement of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which the child is attending, stating that such child is an attendant at such school, with the grade such child shall have obtained. After having received, examined and placed on file such papers, the officer shall have authority in his discretion to issue to the child a permit and badge, provided that in the case of a boy between the ages of fourteen and sixteen having an employment certificate, such certificate shall be accepted by the officer issuing such permit and badge in lieu of any other requirements. The officer issuing such permits and badges shall keep a complete list of all children to whom permits and badges have been issued as herein provided.

Employment certificate to be accepted in lieu of other requirements.

List to be kept.

What permit shall state.

30. Such permit shall state the name and date and place of birth of the child, the name and address of the parent or guardian or custodian, or next friend making application

for such permit and shall describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight, and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and shall further state that the papers required by the preceding Sections have been duly examined and signed, and that the child named in such permit has personally appeared before the officer issuing the permit. The badge furnished by the officer issuing the permit shall bear on its face a number corresponding to the number of the permit and the name of the child. Every such permit and every such badge on its reverse side shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued.

Badge to bear
number of
permit.

31. The badge provided for herein shall be worn conspicuously at all times by such child while so working. All such permits and badges shall expire annually on the first day of January, and no such permit or badge shall be authority beyond the period fixed therein for its duration. The color of the badge shall be changed each year. No child to whom such permit and badge are issued shall transfer the same to any other person. He shall exhibit the same upon demand at any time to any officer charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Act relating to street trades.

Badge to be
worn by child
while work-
ing.

Permits and
badges to ex-
pire January
first annually.

Holder of per-
mit and badge
not to trans-
fer same.

32. No child under sixteen to whom a permit and badge are issued as provided for in the preceding Sections of this Act shall distribute, sell, expose, or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines or periodicals, or work at any of the trades or occupations mentioned in Section 27 in any street or public place after eight o'clock in the evening, or before six o'clock in the morning, nor during the hours when the public schools in the city in which such child resides are in session, unless provided with an employment certificate.

Holders of per-
mits and
badges not to
sell newspa-
pers or work
after 8 P. M.
or before 6 A.
M., unless
provided with
an employ-
ment certi-
ficate.

33. Any child in any city having a population of 20,000 or over who shall distribute, sell, expose, or offer for sale newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, or shall work at any of the trades or occupations mentioned in Section 27 in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed delinquent and may be arrested by any officer or inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act, or by any probation officer of a juvenile court and brought before the juvenile court, if there be any juvenile court in the city where such child resides, or, if not, before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction over offenses committed by children, and shall be dealt with according to law. Upon the recommendation of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child is attending, or upon the complaint of any officer

Child violating
any provi-
sions of this
act to be
deemed delin-
quent, and
may be ar-
rested and
dealt with ac-
cording to
law.

When permit
may be re-
voked.

Refusal to surrender permit and badge, or working after notice of revocation, to be deemed a violation of this Act.

charged with the duty of enforcing this Act, or of any police officer, attendance officer or probation officer of a juvenile court, the permit of any child who violates any of the provisions of this Act, who becomes delinquent or fails to comply with all the legal requirements concerning school attendance, may be revoked by the officer issuing the same for a period of six months, and the badge taken from such child. The refusal of any child to surrender such permit and badge, or the working at any of the occupations above mentioned in any street or public place by any child after notice of the revocation of such permit, shall be deemed a violation of this Act.

Inspectors and officers to inspect places of employment to ascertain whether this Act is violated.

34. Inspectors of factories, attendance officers and other authorized inspectors may, within their respective districts or jurisdictions, visit and inspect at any time any place of employment mentioned in this Act, and shall ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this Act; and shall report weekly all cases of illegal employment to the officer authorized to issue employment certificates in the County or Baltimore City wherein said child shall reside, and shall also report weekly said cases of illegal employment to the County Superintendent of Schools, or to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City having jurisdiction over the school which said child should attend. It shall be the duty of factory inspectors, attendance officers and other officers charged with the enforcement of this Act, to make complaints against any person violating any of the provisions of this Act and to prosecute the same. This shall not be construed as a limitation upon the right of other persons to make and prosecute such complaints.

All cases of illegal employment to be reported weekly.

Duty of inspectors and officers to complain of and prosecute violations of this Act.

Failure by employer to produce to officer or inspector employment certificate or list, prima facie evidence of illegal employment.

35. A failure by an employer to produce to an attendance officer, factory inspector, or other authorized inspector, or officer charged with the enforcement of this Act, any employment certificate or list required by this Act, shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any child whose employment certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed.

Nothing in this Act to prevent children of any age from receiving industrial education.

36. Nothing in this Act shall prevent children of any age from receiving industrial education furnished by the United States, by this State, or by any city or town in this State, or by any private or parochial school, and duly approved by the State Board of Education or by other duly constituted public authority.

37. Any person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of any firm or corporation, who whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, or by himself, or through agents, servants or foremen, employs any child, and whoever having under his control as parent, guardian, custodian or otherwise, any child, permits or suffers such child to be employed or to work, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall, for a first offense, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars; for a second offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for violation of this Act.

38. Whoever continues to employ any child in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, after being notified thereof in writing by a factory inspector, attendance officer or other officer charged with the enforcement of this Act, shall, for every day thereafter that such employment continues, be fined not more than twenty dollars.

Penalty for continued violation after notice.

39. Any person, firm or corporation retaining an employment certificate in violation of Section II of this Act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Penalty for retaining employment certificates.

40. Every employer who fails to procure and keep on file employment certificates for all children employed under the age of sixteen years, or who fails to keep and post lists, as provided in Section 9 of this Act, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Penalty for failure to keep on file certificates and lists of all children employed under 16 years of age.

41. Any employer who fails to post and keep posted the printed notices required by Section 25 of this Act in the manner therein specified shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Penalty for failure to keep posted the required printed notice.

42. Any person, firm or corporation who hinders or delays any factory inspector, attendance officer, or any officer charged with the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Act in the performance of his or her duties, or refuses to admit or locks out any such inspector or officer from any place which said inspectors or officers are authorized to inspect, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for interference with inspector or officer in discharge of his duty.

43. Any inspector of factories, or other authorized inspectors, attendance officer, Superintendent of Schools or other person authorized to issue employment certificates or permits and badges as required by this Act, or other person charged with the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Act, who knowingly and wilfully violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be fined

Penalty for violation of this Act by inspector or officer.

not more than one hundred dollars, and if an employee of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, in addition thereto be subject to dismissal by the Chief of said Bureau.

Penalty for certifying falsely.

44. Any person authorized to sign any certificate, affidavit or paper called for by this Act, who knowingly certifies to any material false statements therein, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Any child, working in establishment or occupation mentioned in this Act, who refuses to give name, age and address to inspector or officer, to be dealt with according to law.

45. Any child working in or in connection with any of the establishments or place or in any of the occupations mentioned in this Act, who refuses to give to the factory inspector, or other authorized inspector or attendance officer, his or her name, age and place of residence, shall be forthwith conducted by the inspector or attendance officer before the juvenile court, if there be any juvenile court in the city or county where such child resides, or, if not, before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction of offenses committed by children, for examination and to be dealt with according to law.

Penalty for selling any article to a minor with knowledge that said minor intends to sell same in violation of this Act.

46. Any person who either for himself or herself, or as agent of any other person or of any corporation, furnishes or sells to any minor any article of any description with the knowledge that said minor intends to sell said article in violation of the provisions of this Act, or who shall continue to furnish or sell articles of any description to a minor after having received written notice from any officer charged with the enforcement of this Act, or from the officer issuing the permit and badge required by Section 28, that said minor is unlicensed to sell such articles, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

No fee to be charged any minor for any services rendered under this Act.

47. No fee shall be charged or collected from any minor, or from his parents, guardian, legal custodian or next friend, for any service rendered by the Bureau of Statistics and Information, or by any School Superintendent, or other officer issuing a permit, or for any school certificate or physician's certificate issued under the provisions of this Act; but in the counties the physician or physicians designated by the Superintendent of Schools for each county, shall be entitled to receive a fee of fifty cents for each physician's certificate issued by him under the provisions of this Article, said sum to be paid by the County Commissioners of said county on the warrant of the Superintendent of Schools of said county.

Physician's fee in counties; by whom paid.

48. That the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint eight inspectors to carry out the provisions of this Act at a compensation not exceeding nine hundred dollars each per annum; they shall also be allowed their actual expenses when away from the City of Baltimore in the business of their office; they shall be attached to and be part of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, and be subject to the order of the Chief of said Bureau, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this Act are enforced; and said Chief of said Bureau is further empowered to designate one or more regular physicians, who shall be attached to and be part of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information and be subject to the order of the Chief of said Bureau, who shall have such duties and receive such compensation as shall be determined upon by said Chief, provided, however, that the total compensation of all physicians so employed by said Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information shall not exceed Twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and the salaries of said physicians shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore upon the warrant of the Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Information to appoint inspectors.

Compensation of inspectors.

Chief of Bureau to appoint physicians.

Salaries of physicians to be paid by Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

49. All persons authorized to issue employment certificates under this Act are hereby authorized to take such affidavits or administer such oaths as may be called for in the issuance of certificates in this Act, and are hereby forbidden to charge or receive a fee therefor.

Authority given officers to take affidavits and administer oaths

50. The sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars per annum is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Annual appropriations.

HEALTH—HOURS OF LABOR OF CHILDREN.

CODE 1904, ART. 27, SEC. 225; 1888, ART. 27, SEC. 139; 1874, CH. 3; 1876, CH. 125; 1892, CH. 443.

SEC. 225. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in laboring more than ten hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory established in any part of the State, or in any mercantile business in the City of Baltimore.

Hours of labor of children in factories in any part of State and in mercantile business in Baltimore City.

1910, CH. 607. CODE 1904, ART. 27, SEC. 226; 1892, CH. 443.

SEC. 226. Any person who shall so employ a child or suffer or permit such employment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than

Penalty for violation.

Bureau to enforce this law.

one hundred dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the Maryland State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which is hereby invested with the general duty and power of enforcing this law.

Construction of words "suffer and permit."

CODE 1904. ART. 27, SEC. 227; 1892, CH. 443.

SEC. 227. The words "suffer or permit" includes every act or omission, whereby it becomes possible for the child to engage in such labor.

MESSENGERS.

ARTICLE 23, CODE OF 1910.

1910, CH. 587, SECS. 1, 2.

No minor under 14 years to be employed as messenger.

375. No telegraph, telephone or messenger company shall employ any person under fourteen years of age to call for or deliver any message, nor require or permit any person in its employ under sixteen years of age to call for or deliver any telegram or other message between the hours of eight o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock A. M.*

Hours of work; messengers under sixteen years.

1910, CH. 587, SEC. 3.

No minor to deliver message to house of ill repute.

376. No telegraph, telephone or messenger company shall require or permit any minor person in its employ to call for or deliver any telegram or other messages at or to any house of ill repute or questionable character wherein is conducted any business tending to demoralize by example or contact said minor.

1910, CH. 587, SEC. 4.

Penalty for violation.

377. Any company, or representative thereof, who shall violate the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or sixty days in jail, or both, at the discretion of the Court, for each and every offense.

*This Section is supplemented by Sec. 24 of Art. 100 (Ch. 731, Acts 1912), which applies, in effect, only to messengers between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

DO NOT CIRCULATE

